The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE GREAT SEWING-MACHINE COMBINATION DEFEATED.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE APPLICATION FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE WILSON FOUR-FEED PATENT—AN INVENTION WHICH HAS REALIZED MILLIONS TO ITS OWNERS—THE PROPOSED NEW RULE DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE—THE FORT SUGG SWINDLE—HENNEPIN CANAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Senate Committee on Patents has decided to report adversely on the application of A. B. Wilson for an extension of the patent for the four-motion feed for sewing-machines, which has been pending before Congress for the past two years. This patent was issued in June, 1852 and is the most valuable patent extant in connection with sewing machines. The merits of this feed are as follows: First—The feed-bar, or pad, is given a forward motion to carry the cloth to the needle. Second—A downward motion to release the cloth from the grip of the feed. Third—A backward motion to the extent of the length of the stitch. Fourth—An upward motion to take a fresh hold on the cloth. This four-motion feed is so valuable that no cloth-sewing machines are made without it. The combination owning the patent embraces the owners of the Wheeler & Wilson, Willcox & Gibbs, Singer, and Howe Companies. It has served to bind these manufacturers together, and has enabled them to defy all competition, and they are now striving to maintain the monopoly of the feed by having the patent extended for a period of seven years by act of Congress. The invention has realized for the inventor several million dollars, and Singer admits that he has realized from his patents, which are much less important than the four-feed patent, two million dollars since 1870. Since that year he has not been required to make return of his profits. The extension of the patent for another seven years would be worth about twenty millions of dollars to the owners, and would cost the public fully four times as much more, by reason of perpetuating the monopoly. An immense number of petitions against the extension has been filed, and volumes of testimony have been taken in regard to it. One exhibit alone makes twelve volumes as large as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which the owners of the patent once requested the Commissioner of Patents to peruse before making a decision. The failure of the extension, it is claimed, will have the effect of reducing the price of sewing-machines to twenty dollars. There is evidence showing that the cost of the average sewing-machine is about twelve dollars, and that small manufacturers are forced to pay to the combination for the use of the feed forty dollars on each machine manufactured. It is a curious fact that Wheeler & Wilson's machines can be purchased in Europe and imported to this country for about one-half the price they now cost here, the reason being that those machines have no protection in Europe and can be manufactured by any person.

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO ADOPT THE NEW RULE TO PREVENT DILATORY MOTIONS—A SIGNIFICANT ASSEMBLAGE.

The resolution amending the rules of the House, so as to prevent dilatory motions, failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote, for the reasons mentioned in last night's dispatch, and for another reason, which was not considered till to-day. It was noticed this morning that an unusual number of the attendants upon the lobby were early at the Capitol, and it became known that they were greatly interested in the passage of the resolution. The railroad lobbies, the Chorpenning lobby, and a crowd of others were watching with great anxiety the action of the House, and some of them betrayed their chagrin when it was announced that the necessary majority had not been obtained. These lobby schemes find in the means which a minority can use to delay insuperable difficulties in the way of their success. They cannot now count upon carrying anything on which they cannot secure a two-thirds vote. It became evident that anything the Republicans might gain from a change of the rules, would be compensated by dangers from questionable propositions of all kinds. Some of the members of the caucus who had become thoughtlessly committed to the resolution, not understanding its full effects, were glad of the defeat. Eighteen Republican votes were counted with the opposition.

THE SUGG FORT SWINDLE AND CONGRESSMAN BUTLER—STRANGE ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

The House Committee on War Claims refused, by a majority of one to-day, to report to the House the facts in the Sugg Fort swindle, in order that the House might take action upon the case of Roderick R. Butler and his connection therewith. The excuse given by the committee is that the evidence before them is not sufficient ground for the House to act upon. It has been a subject of much comment that no action was begun in regard to Butler's connection with this case, either by himself in his own behalf or by the proper committee of the House. No member of Congress has recently been connected with any great fraud by such direct and official testimony. The charge is not one made by the newspapers, but by a department of the Government, and it is difficult to understand that an innocent man would rest under the imputations that the evidence throw upon Butler without demanding an investigation.

THE ROCK ISLAND AND HENNEPIN CANAL BILL.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, to-day introduced a resolution in the House fixing Wednesday of next week at 1 o'clock for the consideration of the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal bill. His resolution was passed by a vote of 179 to 55, which is taken by the friends of the measure to indicate that the prospect of its passage is favorable. But many voted to fix the time for the consideration of the bill who will vote against it on its merits. The bill provides for the construction of the canal from some point on the Mississippi River at or above Rock Island to the Illinois River near the town of Hennepin. The distance is sixty-two miles and the cost will be between three and four millions of dollars. The construction of this canal would open communication by water from Chicago to the Mississippi River. It is the strongest of the canal schemes, and on its own merits would be more likely to be authorized if it was not considered likely to lead to other and more objectionable enterprises.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Railroads held a meeting to-day, but did not decide upon the Texas and Pacific Railroad Bill as had been expected. The time of the committee was taken up with a hearing of parties on another subject, and action was deferred till Friday next. The bill is also before the House committee. It has been rumored that that committee would make a favorable report, but there seems to be no foundation for the rumor. It is known that Mr. Sawyer, the Chairman, is opposed to the bill and will oppose it under all circumstances.

THE MODE OF ELECTING PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The proposition to change the method of electing the President and Vice President will be antagonized by Mr. Edmunds' bill, which gives the Supreme Court plenary power to determine all contests concerning the choice of Presidential electors. This bill would accomplish the same results arrived at in Mr. Morton's resolution to amend the Constitution, and far more certainly, because if the resolution of amendment were to pass Congress, it is doubtful if a sufficient number of States would ratify it before the next election.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

The House committee which visited Alabama will have all the testimony taken in that State written out and printed in two or three days, when the preparation of their report will be begun. The indications are that there will be two reports in this case, the Republicans uniting in a majority and the Democrats in a minority report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An official statement prepared at the Post Office Department shows that during the contract term ending June 30, 1874, the department paid $2,215,579 for 77,681 miles of postal service once a week each way, equivalent to 8,078,824 miles of annual transportation, or a fraction over twenty-seven cents per mile, while during the present contract term, commencing July 1, 1874, the department has paid only $1,515,628 40 for 82,022 miles once a week each way, equivalent to 8,930,288 miles of annual transportation, or a fraction over 17 cents per mile, showing an increase of 4,341 miles of weekly service, equivalent to 451,146 miles of annual transportation, and a decrease in the annual cost of $699,891 58, a saving of about 9½ cents per mile, or, in the aggregate, a saving of 55 64-100 per cent. These reductions are made upon the basis of permanent service for the remainder of the contract term, the straw contractors having failed to carry out their obligations.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,204,541; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,575,000; coin—including coin certificates, $27,631,300—$70,671,874; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S INJURIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still confined to his room from the effects of the sprain received by slipping upon the Treasury steps on Friday last.

THE TARIFF.

LEADING POINTS OF THE REVENUE BILL PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND SENT TO THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Revenue bill prepared by Secretary Bristow was to-day sent to Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and will be presented to the committee for consideration to-morrow. The Secretary estimates that $30,000,000 of revenue will be raised by the provisions of the bill, the estimates being based on the returns of imports for 1874. It provides for a reimposition of the duty on tea and coffee, from which source it is estimated that $17,490,000 will be realized. The ten per cent. duty on certain articles of merchandise of foreign manufacture repealed by the act of June 12, 1872, commonly known as the "horizontal duties," are restored, from which eight millions are estimated. On certain articles now paying a specific duty, the rate is increased so as to supply an additional revenue of $2,250,000. Certain articles now on the free list are placed on the duty list to yield the estimated amount of $1,000,000. Certain articles now admitted free are made dutiable at the rate of twenty per cent., and certain other articles are made dutiable at the rate of ten per cent. From these last-named classes of articles $1,250,000 are expected to be realized. The estimated revenue which the bill is expected to yield is thus summed up: Tea and coffee, $17,490,000; foreign manufactures, $8,000,000; articles now paying specific duty, $2,250,000; articles now free, $1,000,000; twenty per cent. new impost, $250,000; ten per cent. new impost, $1,000,000; total, $39,990,000. The articles on which the rate of duty is increased and the articles transferred from the free to the dutiable list are, for the most part, articles of luxury, and embrace dried fruit, cocoa, ginger-root, camphor, and a variety of articles of those classes. The bill is made operative from and after the date of passage. The Secretary thinks that if the bill be passed with as little delay as possible it will add several millions to the revenue of the next fiscal year, as it will prevent large cargoes of the merchandise increased in duty from being landed under existing rates of duty. The whole subject is transmitted to the committee for its action, and it is expected that the propositions of the department, some of which are simply alternative, will be considerably modified. It is known that many cargoes of coffee and tea have been put afloat within the last few days in anticipation of the new taxes on these articles.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

OUTLINE OF GEN. BUTLER'S BILL IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Postal Telegraph bill, introduced to-day in the House by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, proposes that all telegraphic lines of communication shall be made post roads, and the Postmaster General is authorized to advertise for the transmission of all Government dispatches in the same manner as the transmission of the mails are now advertised for.

Section 2 provides that companies shall receive and forward dispatches from other companies without any extra charge for designating the point where the same came upon its line, and prohibits preference being given to any class of business.

Section 3 prohibits the several companies, inland and ocean, being interested, directly or indirectly, in the collection and transmission of commercial news.

Section 4 requires the rate for special telegrams to newspapers and commercial news associations to be the same, which rates shall be publicly displayed; such rates in no case to exceed the rates charged to the Associated Press, or other press association, on the 1st of January, 1875.

Section 5 provides that all telegrams shall be privileged communications in law, to the same extent that sealed letters now are, and the contents shall not be divulged by any agent or officer of the company, except for purposes of justice, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 6 makes the tariff uniform to all parties for similar services, Government dispatches, when certified by a proper officer, to have precedence, without prepayment, at rates to be fixed annually by the Postmaster General; all other telegrams to be transmitted in the order received, except those designated to go at night.

Section 7 makes the divulging of the contents of any telegram, or willful delay in sending, or injury to telegraph lines or apparatus, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

PINCHBACK'S CASE.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT HE WILL BE ADMITTED TO A SEAT—PROBABILITY OF THE SENATE TAKING ACTION FAVORABLE TO THE CONSERVATIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day for the purpose of considering the claims of Pinchback to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana. In consequence of the absence of some of the members of the committee action was postponed until Wednesday next, at which time it is expected a decision will be reached. It is expected that Pinchback will be admitted under his original credentials. His new credentials are not generally treated with seriousness. It is also likely that the Senate will be in favor of giving back the control of the Lower House to the Conservatives, if it proves to be true that they had a majority elected and were cheated out of organizing the House by the action of the Returning Board.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

LETTERS AND DISPATCHES SENT TO CONGRESS YESTERDAY BY THE PRESIDENT—WHY MAJOR MERRILL MADE AFFIDAVITS IN SHREVEPORT—LIEUT. HODGSON'S CASE—REPORT OF COL. MORROW ON DE SOTO AND CADDO PARISHES—THE PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT INCAPABLE OF MAINTAINING ITSELF AN HOUR WITHOUT UNITED STATES TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President sent to the Senate to-day, in further response to its resolution of inquiry, another large mass of manuscript copies of the correspondence relative to disorders in Louisiana. The correspondence dates back to Oct. 25, 1874, and begins with various cipher telegrams sent by Gen. Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses a strong disapprobation of Major Merrill's action in making affidavits against the citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the Enforcement act.

Emory informed Merrill that he considered his personal appearance as prosecutor was a departure from the established rules of the service, and mischievous in its tendency.

Merrill thereupon explained that his action was due to the fact that no citizen could have made these affidavits except at the risk of his life, and submits sundry voluminous reports detailing the lawless condition of affairs in the Red River region.

Merrill says, under date of Shreveport, Oct. 26: "No civil authority or machinery of any kind—local, State, or national—has for a long time existed here, and the community is fast drifting into a state where any uncontrollable lunatic could set a match to the mine. My action was taken to set civil functions going, and restore respect for civil law, and to remind the community that this was not a state of war."

These reports being all before the department, Adjt. Gen. Townsend telegraphed to Major Merrill, Dec. 7, 1874, through the Head-quarters of the Army, that the department considered his action justified by the circumstances. The papers next comprise a long report from Gen. Emory, concerning Lieut. Hodgson's arrest by the civil authorities for cutting the telegraph wires, and various reports of subordinate officers, giving details of the disorders and massacres in Colfax and Coushatta Parish, &c. Gen. Emory subsequently reports his action, detailing Lieut. Col. Henry A. Morrow to proceed to the Red River region and make a thorough examination of the condition of affairs. On Nov. 16, 1874, Adjt. Gen. Townsend telegraphed to Gen. Emory as follows: "If the troops in New-Orleans still occupy the State-house it is desired by the President that they be transferred to the quarters they are to occupy for the Winter. Are there any in the State-house?"

Gen. Emory replied next day: "The troops moved as directed. It will slightly increase the estimated expenses for quarters. While in the State-house strict orders were observed not to interfere with the free ingress and egress of citizens, or with State affairs."

On the 15th of December Gen. Emory telegraphed to the department as follows:

"The Returning Board, and the people, representing the opposing party, differ on vital questions. Each avers against the other crimes of such enormity that in the present excited condition of the public mind violence is imminent. On the occasion of the 14th of September I was informed in a dispatch, dated September 15, that the President directed you to say previous orders are not to be observed, in consequence of which my order to Col. Brooke to recognize Gov. Kellogg was revoked, and an interregnum intervened. To avoid further misunderstanding in the impending disturbance, which may happen at any moment, or may not occur until after the meeting of the Legislature in January, I ask to be informed if the instructions of your dispatch of Sept. 18 are to be considered in force, or if I am to await the result of another application from Gov. Kellogg to the President."

To this Adjt. Gen. Townsend replied, Dec. 16, as follows:

"The President directs that you make arrangements to be in readiness to suppress violence, and have it understood that you will do it."

On Dec. 16 Gen. Emory telegraphed:

"Since my dispatch of yesterday, information comes which I think justifies the conclusion that personal violence and armed conflict will not be used by the contending parties to settle the pending political troubles in this city."

Under date of Shreveport, Dec. 11, 1874, Lieut. Col. Morrow makes a brief report of his investigation in that vicinity, in anticipation of a larger report which he says he will write out subsequently. After stating that there is no need of more troops in that vicinity, he says:

"An arrangement has been made between the United States civil authorities here and certain prominent citizens, under which it is more than probable that there will be no further call for troops to act as a posse to Marshals. If this shall follow from the arrangement referred to, the army will be relieved from a most unpleasant and onerous duty, and a great cause of local irritation will be removed. As to the general condition of affairs in the parishes of Caddo and De Soto, I reserve my opinion until I have had fuller opportunities for forming one. But this much I may say—it is not such as to give any ground of apprehension on the part of the Commanding General of serious disturbance of any kind, at least not at present. It is not to be disguised, however, that local disturbances of a very serious character may take place in the event of the Returning Board, now in session in New-Orleans, ruling out votes of parishes for mere technical reasons." He goes on to say that the universal sentiment there is that resistance and violence would be entirely justifiable to secure to the people a change of local Administrations, to which they claim to be entitled as the result of the late election.

Lieut. Col. Morrow continued: "In all I have said, it is important to understand that, so far as relates to the United States, there is not the slightest disposition to oppose the General Government; but the opposition to the State Government is determined and expressed, and will manifest itself in open violence whenever and wherever it asserts itself." On the 24th of December, Lieut. Col. Morrow, when in New-Orleans, submits a detailed report of his investigation. Its main conclusions are the same as those above given in his skeleton report. He expresses his opinion that the troops may be safely withdrawn from Alexandria, Colfax, and Natchitoches, and need not be increased at any other point to compel obedience to the laws of the United States, though he adds: "Troops may be required, however, in nearly every section of the State to sustain the State authorities, if Congress by appropriate legislation does not give some relief." He says he is aware of the fact that the Federal troops have not been ordered into parishes except on requisition of the civil authorities, but recommends that stringent orders be given to officers to exercise caution and not to furnish posses except in cases where the Marshal unaided has tried to serve his process and failed, and has made applications to the citizens for proper assistance and been refused. This, he believes, to be good policy, as well as good law, and if strictly adhered to fewer demands will be made on the military. He says the general condition of affairs on the Red River is bad. Respect or regard for the General Government is expressed by all classes of people, but they also express open contempt and defiance of the State Government. This dissatisfaction and discontent affect all departments of business, and the whole aspect of the country has a look of poverty and neglect. The law has fallen into disregard and disrepute, and the Judges are openly charged with corruption. United States Deputy Marshals have used United States soldiers in cases where there was no necessity for them, and in some parishes have discharged their duties in an unnecessarily harsh if not cruel manner.

Col. Morrow gives the following as his deep-seated convictions: The present State Government cannot maintain itself in power a single hour without the protection of the Federal troops, and even with this protection they will not be able to collect taxes and perform the functions of government. The State Government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community.

Further on he says: "If the expressions of the people are to be believed—and I do believe them—there is a very sincere desire to live quietly under the protection of the Constitution of the United States and to enjoy the blessings of the National Government; but there is no disguising the fact that the protection afforded by the Federal Administration to the Government of the present State Executive is the cause of bitter personal and political feeling in the breasts of nineteen-twentieths of the white inhabitants of the State."

In forwarding this report Dec. 27, Gen. Emory says: "For nearly two years the condition of affairs has been very precarious, and the State Government has constantly shown itself unable to cope with the difficulties of the situation in which it is placed. This state of things is daily growing worse, and I commend the subject to serious consideration. The mission of the army to keep the peace, without the power of removing the causes which disturb it, has, I think, been carried out as far as practicable, and I therefore respectfully recommend that, if it can be done, the powers of the military commanders be greatly increased, or that some other measure be resorted to to obtain the desired end."

Gen. Sherman makes the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan., 4, 1875.

This paper is most respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with a request that he submit it for the personal perusal of the President.

I know of no officer of Col. Morrow's rank who is better qualified to speak and write of matters like this, and his opinions are entitled to great consideration.

I profess to have some knowledge of the people of that section, both white and black, from a long residence among them before the war, and several visits since, but I shall not intrude my opinion in the confusion in which the subject is now enveloped.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE IN NEW-ORLEANS—PROPOSALS OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The Congressional committee are still investigating the action of the Returning Board. The evidence to-day was about the same as that given before the subcommittee. Messrs. Whitaker, Arroyo, and others, were examined, and the Secretary of State was required to furnish the papers that were before the Returning Board.

Speaker Hahn does not believe that the Republicans, if they had power, would submit to the plan proposed by the caucus resolution of the Conservatives. "That the Congressional committee, now in New-Orleans, take the returns and declare who were elected to the Legislature."

TENNESSEE.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST—WITHDRAWAL OF BATE, AND RENOMINATION OF GOV. BROWN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The two Houses of the Legislature met in joint session to-day and proceeded to take the forty-ninth ballot for United States Senator, with the following result: Johnson, 42; Bate, 47; Ewing, 7; scattering, 2. Necessary to a choice, 49. The fiftieth and fifty-first ballots resulted as follows: Johnson, 44; Bate, 47; Ewing, 7; scattering, 2. The fifty-second ballot was as follows: Johnson, 45; Bate, 46; Ewing, 7; Sneed, 1. The fifty-third and last ballot was then taken; Johnson, 44; Bate, 46; Ewing, 9; Sneed, 1. Gov. Brown was then renominated amid cheers and excitement. Gen. Bate was withdrawn immediately after the renomination of Gov. Brown, which seemed to be the signal for renewed cheering and applause. Amid the greatest excitement and confusion on the floor and applause for Brown and Johnson in the galleries, the President of the convention declared it adjourned, and, having ordered the Senators to return to their chamber, left the chair. As soon as order was re-established, the House was called to order by Speaker Bond and adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A.M. The general opinion is that the race, which is now narrowed down to Johnson and Brown, will be decided on the first ballot to-morrow. The friends of both parties are sanguine of success.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—1 A. M.—The storm of snow and rain on Sunday night over New-York and New-England has moved north-eastward over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Falling barometer, rising temperature, east or south winds, cloudy or threatening weather, and occasional rain, are now prevailing from the lower Missouri valley southward over the West Gulf States; partly cloudy weather and occasional light snow along the lower lakes and Lake Huron. The temperature has fallen in the lake region and the Atlantic States. The Mississippi River has continued slowly falling at and below St. Louis. The Cumberland at Nashville, and the Ohio at Pittsburg and Cincinnati have rapidly risen.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, high, followed by falling barometer, generally lower temperature than on Monday, north-east to south-east winds and increasing cloudiness will prevail, accompanied by rain in the Southern portion.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, high followed by falling barometer, generally lower temperature than on Monday, winds gradually shifting to north-east and south-east, increasing cloudiness, and, during the night over the western portions, probably snow.

In New-England, higher barometer, lower temperature, north or west winds diminishing in force, and generally clear weather.

The Cumberland River at Nashville and the Ohio at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville will rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	22°	32°	3:30 P. M.	24°	30°
6 A. M.	19°	30°	6 P. M.	21°	25°
9 A. M.	20°	30°	9 P. M.	18°	21°
12 M.	22°	30°	12 P. M.	16°	18°

Average temperature yesterday...... 27°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year...... 20¼°

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE ALFONSISTS AND CARLISTS SAID TO HAVE RECENTLY BEEN AGREED UPON.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Information has been received from Madrid that a preliminary parley was held between the Carlists and the Alfonsists on the 23d inst., when the basis of a convention was agreed to, the ratification of which on both sides is probable.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF MR. LAYARD FROM MADRID—HIS REPUBLICAN SYMPATHIES TOO PRONOUNCED.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—There is a rumor that Mr. Layard, the British Minister, will soon be withdrawn from Madrid. It is reported that he does not conceal his Republican sympathies.

FRANCE.

THE BILL FOR THE CREATION OF A SENATE PASSED ITS FIRST READING.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The bill for the creation of a Senate passed its first reading in the Assembly to-day by a vote of 512 yeas to 188 nays. The Left and the Legitimists opposed the first reading.

ITALY.

A MOTION CENSURING THE GOVERNMENT REJECTED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—GARIBALDI PRESENT AT THE SITTING.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected a motion censuring the Government for the Villaruffi arrests.

Gen. Garibaldi was present at to-day's sitting. He was loudly cheered on taking the oath.

THE CABLE STEAMER FARADAY—TERRIFIC STORM ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Direct United States Cable Company's steamer Faraday, instead of coaling at Woolwich, will proceed to a Scottish port for repairs. She can hardly start out again to try and pick up her cable off the Newfoundland coast until the settled weather of next Spring, or early Summer.

A terrific gale, accompanied by storms of rain, has prevailed on the British coasts for two days past. Innumerable casualties to sailing craft are reported.

AUSTRIA.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE STATESMAN FRANCIS DEAK.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is hopelessly ill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM—DISESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND—CHURCH AND STATE.

LONDON, Jan. 26—5:30 A. M.—Mr. John Bright addressed his constituents at Birmingham last night. He said the present Government never had done anything, and never intended to do anything, unless they were obliged to.

The Scottish churches only could be united and free when disestablished. The remainder of his speech is principally against the connection of State and Church in England. He pointed to the divisions among the clergy and Bishops, condemned the excessive Church revenues, the appointment of clergymen by private patronage, and the sale of livings. The Church of England alone among Protestant denominations furnished numerous converts to Rome. In conclusion, he did not ask his hearers to declare for disestablishment. He would only ask them to consider the question as reasonable beings. He declined to enter upon an agitation to hasten disestablishment; but that would be a great day for freedom, Protestantism, and Christianity which would see the full, free disestablishment of the Church.

Mr. Bright, in the course of his remarks, pronounced a glowing eulogy on Mr. Gladstone.

The meeting closed by unanimously adopting a vote of confidence in the distinguished speaker.

It is estimated that the audience numbered upward of fifteen thousand.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—END OF A MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 26—5 A. M.—The great billiard handicap tournament, the first played in England on the American system, began here last night.

William Cook, champion of England; John Roberts, Jr., Joseph Bennett, Louis Kilkenny, S. W. Stanley, and all the leading English players participate in the tournament.

The Dean Forest miners have ended their strike by accepting the terms offered by the masters.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF CARNARVON.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The wife of the Earl of Carnarvon is dead.

MEXICO.

THE EXPELLED NUNS—AN ABDUCTED YOUNG GIRL RECLAIMED FROM THEM—MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18, via HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Several Sisters of Charity, who had reached Vera Cruz on their way to France, have been brought back to this city on the charge of carrying off a young Mexican girl against her consent and her parents' wishes. The girl has been returned to her family. She testifies that the Sisters intercepted and withheld her correspondence with her parents, and forced her to go with them out of the country.

The women of Guanajuato have issued a protest against the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, bitterly denouncing the Government for the act, and reproaching the men who support it.

The strike of the workmen in the Hidalgo mines has ended.

CUBA.

THE STATUE OF QUEEN ISABELLA TO BE REPLACED.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The festivities over the accession of Alfonso have ended. The statue of Queen Isabella, which was removed from the park on the downfall of the monarchy, is to be replaced.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE VICKSBURG SHERIFF QUESTION.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 25.—The feeling against the proposition to compromise the Shrievalty matter by taking Crosby's bond and putting in a deputy is so intense that the project has been abandoned. The people will recognize nobody but Flanagan as Sheriff until forced to by the military, and declare emphatically against a compromise looking to the reinstatement of Crosby.

FAILURE OF A PRIVATE BANKING CONCERN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The George Washington Bank, of Corning, a private institution, owned and controlled by George W. Patterson, was seized and closed by the Sheriff on Saturday. The liabilities are one hundred thousand dollars, and the prospects of a settlement are unknown. Many of the depositors are poor persons, and there is much excitement in the neighborhood over the event.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The fire which occurred in the Navy Department Building to-day had its origin in the same part of the building that took fire a year ago, and it is supposed was the result of spontaneous combustion. The last fire that occurred in the building was traced to that cause, but it is not quite certain in the present case that the fire might not have been caused by a defective flue. The damage done was confined to seven or eight small rooms on the upper floor directly under the roof, but almost the whole department building was drenched with water, and the floor directly under the rooms that were on fire was completely flooded. The valuable papers in the Secretary's office and rooms adjoining on the same floor were promptly removed by the workmen on the new State Department building, who were immediately set at that labor by the Superintendent. The Navy Department officers consider that the promptness and efficiency of these workmen was the cause of averting much greater disaster. The papers were carried to the rooms on the lower floor of the new building designed for the State Department, after the fire of last year, which was extinguished before it had done much harm. Precaution was taken to remove all valuable papers from the upper floor, and the rooms under the roof have recently been little more than a sort of museum for old department relics. All the records burned were reports of cruises and log-books. None of the valuable records of the department were destroyed or seriously injured. The rooms occupied by the Secretary are not injured at all, and will probably be immediately reoccupied. The bureaus in the upper portion of the building will have to find new quarters. Those on the lower floor suffer but little comparatively, though the carpets and ceilings were thoroughly drenched, and will have to be renewed. After the fire was subdued workmen were engaged in the building cutting holes through the floors of the halls and some of the rooms to drain off the water into the cellar below. Visitors and persons superintending the work were walking about the building with rubber shoes carrying umbrellas. The building is supplied with hose to be used in case of fire, but it was found upon the alarm being given that the nearest fire-plug was frozen up, and the hose had to be taken into the War Department building near by, which allowed the fire time to gain considerable headway. The fire department of the city was promptly on hand, and after their arrival confined the fire to the localities already reached. The roof was not burned through, except at one or two places near the eaves. The work of the department is of course seriously interrupted, but there is great reason for congratulation that the entire building, which is scarcely more than a fire-trap, was not entirely consumed, together with its contents of valuable papers and records which could not be replaced at any cost.

OTHER FIRES.

At 8:40 o'clock last night fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the large five-story brick warehouse No. 69 Pearl street, occupied by Mr. Leander Darling, a commission merchant. A quantity of hops, butter, and cheese, which was stored on the premises, was damaged to the extent of $2,500; damage to the building, $1,500. The stock in the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. William A. Covert & Co., dealers in butter and cheese, was damaged to the amount of $1,500, and the building was damaged to about the same extent. Messrs. Smith & Bro., on the second floor, dealers in hops and malt, lost about $1,500 on their stock. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the two-story frame building, No. 5 Mott's lane, (at the foot of Fifty-fourth street, North River,) owned and occupied by Oliver Lightholder and Robert Phyle as a dwelling. Damage to building and furniture, $3,000; insured for that amount. The fire extended to the two frame dwellings, No. 6 Mott's lane, owned and occupied by John Welter and Andrew Driscoll. Loss $400; insured for $1,600; and also to the frame dwelling and factory, No. 2, owned and occupied by James McCoy. Damage, $400; insured for $2,500. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the six-story brick building No. 143 Furman street, occupied by Tucker, Bond & Co. as a ship chandlers' warehouse. The firemen were promptly at the scene of the fire, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames after about an hour's work. Loss on building, $10,000; loss on stock, $15,000. The stock was fully insured in the Connecticut, of Hartford; the Manhattan and the Phœnix Insurance Companies. The insurance on the building could not be ascertained.

A destructive fire broke out in the village of Brownsboro, Ky., on Sunday, in which six buildings were consumed, including Mitchell's Hotel and three stores. The loss is heavy, with no insurance.

At a public meeting in Hartford, Conn., last night, a subscription of about $20,000 was made toward rebuilding St. Patrick's Church, which was destroyed by fire Sunday morning.

Radford & Barston's elevator, on Wolfe Island, Ontario, containing several thousand bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. It is insured.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE—THE BOLTING REPUBLICANS—NO UNION WITH DEMOCRATS POSSIBLE—CARPENTER'S ELECTION AFTER A FEW BALLOTS PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—A special to the *Sentinel* gives a full report of the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature this evening, though the meeting was held with closed doors. Gen. E. S. Bragg was nominated for United States Senator on the second ballot. It was freely stated that he was expected to withdraw in case a compromise candidate could be agreed upon between the Democrats and the bolting Republicans. There were many expressions to the effect that the Democrats now had a great opportunity to destroy the Republican Party in Wisconsin by making the threatened bolt successful. Several Democrats, however, stated that they would on no account vote for a Republican, and at the caucus of the bolting Republicans, which was in progress at the same time, they said they would on no account vote for a Democrat. There seems to be no possibility that an agreement can be reached. The indications are that only a few Republicans will persist in bolting; that Carpenter will be elected after two or three ballots. Expressions of opinion from Republicans from all parts of the State against bolting are strong and numerous.

KING KALAKAUA.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25.—King Kalakaua passed through Ogden, on his journey westward, last evening, and was visited there by the Mayor and a deputation of Mormon citizens from this city. An address from the Mayor was read, to which the King answered that he would make a written reply from San Francisco.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

ANOTHER DAY REQUIRED FOR MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

THE WOODHULL PAPER RULED OUT—TILTON'S "TRUE STORY"—MR. BEECHER'S PORTRAIT—MOULTON'S HABIT OF LATE RISING—WHAT THE WITNESS HAS SAID ABOUT DEFENDANT.

The usher of Plymouth Church seemed out of place in the court-room yesterday. He wore an expression of settled melancholy, the tea-rose was absent from his button-hole, and his eye-glass, so often used in pointing out the settees to be occupied by the Plymouth congregation, hung listlessly in front of his well-worn waistcoat. His occupation was truly gone. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher did not put in an appearance during the day's proceedings, and Mrs. Tilton and her friends, Mrs. Field, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Shearman, were not present. The counsel came into court promptly, as did Judge Neilson, who was accompanied by the Earl of Rosebery, a young English nobleman, now on a pleasure tour in this country. Earl Rosebery, on leaving court at the recess, was assured by Judge Neilson that a seat on the bench was always at his service. Mayor Hunter was also present during part of the proceedings. *Colonel Sellers,* in the person of John T. Raymond, the actor, studied intently the style of Frank Moulton as the latter ascended the witness stand. Moulton was as calm and self-possessed as ever. He twisted his mustache and smiled at the counsel. Mr. Evarts announced that Judge Porter had not recovered from his attack of influenza, and Judge Neilson, as usual, said he was sorry. Mr. Shearman then announced that he had an original copy of the Woodhull scandal, as published in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly.* A determined effort was then made by counsel for the defendant to introduce as evidence the statements of Mrs. Woodhull as to her free-love doctrines, her connection with Tilton, and the history of the Moulton-Beecher pistol scene. They were ruled out by Judge Neilson. Mr. Shearman then read the extracts, in order to have them heard by the jury, under the legal form of reading them to fix an objection. At one period of the reading Judge Neilson, speaking of Mrs. Woodhull's statement, said: "We suppose it exhibits an extraordinary degree of modesty on her part." Judge Fullerton, in his sarcastic way, said: "Not half so extraordinary a display of modesty as that of the counsel in reading it." Mr. Shearman seemed slightly disconcerted, but continued the reading. In offering the extracts as evidence he claimed that the Woodhull article contained infamous charges against not only Beecher but also against Tilton and Moulton, in reference to which the three parties named met to consult as to the best course to pursue regarding these accusations. One was accused of adultery, and the husband was accused of connivance at the adultery, and that he reintroduced the adulterer to his family, and the husband recommended the wife to him, and the mutual friend was charged with the vile crime of presenting a pistol to the head of a distinguished clergyman and demanding a paper which he had in his possession. During this argument of Mr. Shearman Mr. Tilton's face flushed slightly. The extracts were ruled out on Mr. Shearman's argument, as well as on a general proposition of law laid down by Mr. Evarts.

Moulton's testimony was given by him in his usual style. His coolness never deserted him. When Gen. Tracy asked him when he heard the "true story" read, Moulton said that he did not exactly remember, but that Gen. Tracy was in his house at the time and fell asleep while it was being read. This roused Mr. Evarts, who protested against the answer. Moulton, with the utmost coolness, craved pardon for his inadvertence, and said he only wished to fix the date. Counsel laughed heartily, and Mr. Evarts looked very glum. Moulton kept on worrying the cross-examining counsel in this way through the entire day. He was asked about taking down a portrait of Beecher hanging on the wall of his parlor. Moulton first managed to state to the jury that the picture had been given him by Tilton, and that his own and Tilton's portraits were also hung in his parlor. When the examination verged on a letter Moulton said he wrote while in bed, Gen. Tracy assumed an air of incredulity which Moulton noticed, and he at once added "my wife brought me the paper." Gen. Tracy angry at being again baffled, said "We don't care about your wife, Sir," and Moulton smiled that pleasant and deceptive smile for which he is noted. Gen. Tracy then asked Moulton if it was not a fact that by reason of his late hour of rising on Sunday, his wife had been prevented from attending Plymouth Church service. Moulton did not get angry, but smiled as usual and said, "Well, really General, I do not know." Again, when Mr. Evarts got in a passion, and said, "We don't want to know what your wife did," Moulton, remembering Mr. Evarts' previous injunction as to telling the whole truth and nothing but the truth, said, "Mr. Evarts, your instructions as to telling the truth are so peculiar, I find difficulty in observing them."

A protracted dispute took place between counsel as to the introduction of Miss Proctor's name. Mr. Evarts said that it was in evidence, and Mr. Tracy said he assumed the responsibility of mentioning it. Judge Neilson, with considerable warmth and marked imperativeness, told Mr. Tracy there was a higher responsibility than his, informed Mr. Evarts that the matter was not in evidence and never would be with his consent, and directed the stenographer to strike out Miss Proctor's name wherever it occurred. Mr. Evarts excepted to the direction of the court, and the brush between counsel created some excitement in the room. Moulton was then examined as to expressions of hostility made to other persons by him against Beecher. He was asked whether, in his house, he had told Mr. Wallace Caldwell, the Plymouth usher, that Beecher was a liar and libertine, and that he would cut him down if necessary. Moulton indignantly denied this, and in a tone of voice which recalled his visit to the meeting in Plymouth Church, said, "I knew he was a sneak when he came to my house." A scene followed, Mr. Evarts protesting vehemently and demanding that the answer must be struck out, and Judge Fullerton regretting that Moulton had not struck Caldwell out of his house. Order was restored by Judge Neilson's vigorous use of the gavel. A series of similar questions followed, when the court was adjourned.

POINTS OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The proceedings opened yesterday with an attempt to put in evidence for the defense a series of passages from the Woodhull publication. These were read by Mr. Shearman, and were for the most part objected to by plaintiff's counsel and ruled out, the defense taking exception to the ruling of his Honor. The discussion on this point occupied very nearly an hour. The cross-examination of Mr. Moulton was then resumed, counsel directing his attention to the paper which Mr. Tilton had prepared.

called the "true story." The impression of the witness was that he had either read or had heard read the most of that document, but he he did not think that he had read or had heard read the whole of it. He did not recollect all the matters of which that paper treated, but he remembered the fact that it made reference to the relations of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. His impression was that the letter which Mrs. Tilton wrote to Dr. Storrs, or the purport of it, was in that statement. He did not recollect that it contained a copy of "the letter of contrition." Witness was examined at some length as to whether Mr. Tilton was unwilling to make any other reply to the Woodhull statement than that which was contained in the "true story." Mr. Tilton was willing, he thought, to clear his wife, but he didn't think he was willing to put Mr. Beecher in the position of having solicited her. Mr. Tilton's letter to a "complaining friend" was made the subject of inquiry, and in answer to counsel Mr. Moulton stated that he had not been consulted with reference to that paper before it was published. He had an interview with Mr. Beecher in respect to it, but he did not recollect having advised silence on the subject. Witness was questioned as to the time which elapsed between the publication of the letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, alleging adultery against Mr. Beecher, and the promise of Mr. Beecher to give five thousand dollars to Mr. Tilton, but he was unable to recollect. He had had, he said, several talks with Mr. Beecher on the subject of the five thousand dollars, the last one being immediately before he got the money. Two letters of Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher were now read, in one of which he stated that Mr. Beecher could stand if the whole case were published. Witness was asked if the card published on Jan. 2 was prepared by Mr. Tilton, and he answered in effect that he had prepared the draft, that he [witness] submitted it to Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher made one or two drafts himself, the card published being substantially the same as that prepared by Mr. Tilton.

This brought the proceedings up to recess, after which the cross-examination was resumed, counsel directing the attention of witness to a letter from Mrs. Tilton to himself, which he received in the latter part of December, 1872. The letter, which witness believed he had received from the hand of Mr. Tilton, was a denial of the allegations made against the writer, and declared that she had been a true wife to Mr. Tilton. Witness was questioned with regard to having taken down a portrait of Mr. Beecher which used to hang in his front parlor, the object being to ascertain when he had taken it down. He was pressed as to whether it had hung in his house up to and after the statement of Aug. 5. He was unable, however, to fix the time when it had been taken down. A portrait of Mr. Tilton, witness said, also hung in his house. The inquiry next turned upon whether Mr. Moulton's habit of lying in bed late on Sunday mornings, and then receiving company to dinner, prevented his wife attending morning service at Plymouth Church. Witness did not know that such was the case. He was then questioned in respect to his first statement, and he said that he dictated it to Mr. Tilton, and afterward copied it from Mr. Tilton's writing. The short statement, he thought, had been prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Tilton. The report of the committee of Plymouth Church was next submitted in evidence, and read by Mr. Shearman. The "letter of contrition" again became the subject of cross-examination, witness denying that Mr. Beecher had ever asked him for it, or that he had told Mr. Beecher that he had burned it. Mr. Moulton was then questioned as to whether he had recently expressed violent hostility to Mr. Beecher, and he answered that he had expressed hostility. The question was repeated as to whether he had expressed "violent" hostility, and he replied, "I have expressed hostility violently." He denied that he had ever evinced any disposition to use violence against Mr. Beecher. Several instances were specified, and Mr. Moulton was asked if he had not, on these occasions, called Mr. Beecher a sneak, a thief, and a libertine. He denied that he had. He also denied that he had said he would crush Mr. Beecher at any cost, nor had he avowed his intention of driving him out of Brooklyn. The introduction of the name of Miss Proctor, in connection with a conversation between the witness and Mr. Charles Storrs, led to some controversy, and Judge Neilson ruled that it should be omitted. The witness' version of the conversation with Mr. Storrs was to the effect that he wanted his brother not to sign the report of the committee until he should have an opportunity to be cross-examined, as otherwise the truth could not be known. He was then questioned in respect to a conversation with Mr. Barber; and was next examined with a good deal of detail as to his having made statements to various persons asserting the innocence of Mr. Beecher. He admitted that he had done so in several instances, and stated the terms used so far as he was able. At 4:10 o'clock the court adjourned, Mr. Evarts previously announcing that there were only a few other matters upon which it would be necessary to cross-examine the witness.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the commencement of the proceedings yesterday Mr. Evarts said: If your Honor please, we had hoped that our associate, Judge Porter, would have been able to come into court to-day, but the severity of the weather yesterday was such as to preclude him from taking the air, and he will not be in court to-day, but we hope he will be here to-morrow. He has not left his rooms yet.

The Court—I very much regret it. Can we proceed now, gentlemen?

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, we have now got the original copy of this paper. (*Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.*)

The Court—Have you marked the passages that can come in under the ruling of the court?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; we have made them as few as we possibly could.

The Court—Then you will please to read them.

Mr. Shearman—The following are extracts from the publication of Victoria Woodhull in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* of Nov. 2, 1872, but the actual date is Oct. 28, 1872.

"Subsequently, I published a letter in both the *World* and TIMES, in which was the following sentence: 'I know a clergyman of eminence in Brooklyn who lives in concubinage with the wife of another clergyman of equal eminence.' It was generally and well understood among the people, of the press especially, that both of these references were to this case of Mr. Beecher's, and it came to be generally suspected that I was better informed regarding the facts of the case than others, and was reserving publicity of my knowledge for a more convenient season."

Mr. Fullerton—That is as far as you can read under the rule.

Mr. Shearman—We propose to read the following as part of the evidence.

The Court—Read that separately under the rule.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor understands so far as read we don't object.

The Court—I understand if it exceeds what is allowable under the rule it may be necessary to take an exception.

Mr. Shearman continued to read:

"This suspicion was heightened into conviction when it transpired that Theodore Tilton was an earnest and apparently conscientious advocate of many of my radical theories, as appeared in his far-famed biography of me, and in numerous other publications in the *Golden Age* and elsewhere. Mr. Tilton's warmest friends were shocked at his course, and when he added to his remarkable proceedings his brilliant advocacy of my fourteenth amendment theory, in his letters to Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, and Matt Carpenter, they considered that he was irremediably committed to the most radical of all radicals.

Mr. Fullerton—That part of it, Sir, is objected to.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, there was no prior evidence which would call for that particular clause.

Mr. Fullerton—What did you say, Sir?

The Court—There was no prior evidence which would call for that particular clause.

Mr. Shearman, in a low voice, was understood to say there was.

The Court—If there is, I don't recall it.

Mr. Shearman—Our theory as regards that is, that this was a charge made at once against all three of these gentlemen, and that they met—so Mr. Moulton testified—to consult about the charge that was made in fact against all of them—

The Court—And with that view—

Mr. Shearman—And with the view of a common answer or a separate answer, or an answer of denial "no," we desire to introduce it.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't see why the gentleman should make a remark of that nature; it was not a charge made against these three gentlemen.

The Court—That is ruled out, and you can take an exception.

Mr. Evarts—And your Honor will not even look on our general proposition that, we having introduced the article in the mass as the subject of conversation with Mr. Beecher, we have the right to read it as so introduced by them, and upon the further proposition that we regard it as in upon their side? It is proper, of course, we should state our views to your Honor.

Mr. Fullerton—The more frequently they are stated the better it will appear for us. The objection grows out of the statement itself without any other reply.

WHAT THE COURT UNDERSTOOD.

The Court—I understood the article was referred to in the evidence on the part of the plaintiff as injurious to the defendant, and calling for some answer from him, or, perhaps, to be met with entire silence, and the course to be pursued was uncertain in regard to that. So much as is bearing on that is received; you have exceptions to the other. Now, read on, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I desire to call your Honor's attention to the fact that in the opening by Judge Morris he dwelt very largely on the fact that no answer was made to these charges by Mr. Beecher, and that consultations were held between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Moulton with regard to what should be done, at which it was agreed, as Mr. Moulton says, that none of them should answer. Now it has been argued from that fact before the jury that this is evidence of guilt on the part of Mr. Beecher, that the fact that he did not answer these charges against him was evidence to go to the jury that they were true, and very strong evidence. Now, if we show your Honor upon their own evidence, upon the paper which they produce, that here were charges not only against Mr. Beecher, but against Mr. Moulton and against Mr. Tilton—charges which we presume they will not admit to be true—charges of a very vile and odious nature against these two persons as well against as Mr. Beecher—is it not part of the proper evidence to be brought in at once in this case for the jury to look at collectively, so that they may see why charges were made against these three men, and one was accused of as bad a crime as another. One, indeed, was accused of adultery, it is true, but the husband of the woman was accused of connivance at the crime of the introduction of adultery into his own family—that more odious crime than that of adultery, the recommendation to his wife to commit adultery again, over and over, with her paramour; and the charge was made against the mutual friend of presenting a pistol at the head of Mr. Beecher and obtaining from him, under penalty of instant death, the paper he obtained from Mrs. Tilton. We now think, your Honor, from the testimony of the witness on the stand, that the charge made against him was not true. We assume from what Mr. Tilton would say on the stand that the charge against him was not true. We assume, and have we not the right to show, that these charges were made in conjunction with the other charge made against Mr. Beecher, that they were all inseparably mixed together, and that there was no more reason why Mr. Beecher should be deemed guilty for not answering than that Mr. Moulton was to be deemed guilty of the crime of threatening to kill Mr. Beecher, or that Mr. Tilton be deemed guilty of the worst crime of all, of reintroducing the crime of adultery into his own house, and encouraging his wife to commit adultery over and over again.

The Court—I feel the force of your statement.

A MISSTATEMENT BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Morris—If your Honor please, the gentleman has misstated a portion of my opening.

The Court—I will read your opening, Mr. Morris, and perhaps will fix this ruling, either admitting it or leaving it as it is.

Mr. Shearman—We desire to leave that to your Honor.

Mr. Morris—The counsel has made a misstatement which I desire to correct. In speaking of the reference that I made to the fact that Mr. Beecher did not deny—did not make any denial of these charges after the publication of this article, I said that it remained without any denial for the space of nearly six months, and that it was in the following Spring after the publication of the tripartite covenant, and after Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin had visited Mrs. Woodhull to ascertain what evidence she might have in her possession—it was then, in connection with these facts and circumstances, that Mr. Beecher did publish his card in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and that it was six months after the publication of this article. That was my statement to the jury.

The Court—I will read that portion of your opening, and compare it with your explanation.

MR. SHEARMAN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Shearman—The difference, then, may it please your Honor, which Mr. Morris makes between the attitude of these three gentlemen, each of them charged with an atrocious crime, is that Mr. Beecher is presumptively guilty because he did not deny it for six months, but that the others are presumptively innocent because they never did deny it at all.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor understands perfectly well that that is a specious statement. Your Honor knows, and every man in this community knows, that Mr. Beecher was the man, and the sole man, called upon to deny that charge There was no question on the part of any persons that Mr. Moulton should deny it or that Mr. Tilton should deny it. Mr. Beecher was the man who was charged, and he was the man who was therefore called upon to deny the charge.

Judge Neilson—All that part, I think, is unnecessary. Read further on:

THE SECOND PARAGRAPH.

Mr. Shearman—The second paragraph that I purpose to read is in the third column:

"Reporter—Now, Mrs. Woodhull, would you state, in the most condensed way, your opinions on this subject as they differ from those avowed and ostensibly believed by the public at large.

Mrs. Woodhull"—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; that I object to—

Mr. Shearman—Very well, let us see what his Honor rules.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, does the gentleman offer that as part of the charge against Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Shearman—I offer it, may it please your Honor, as part of the charge made against these three gentlemen collectively. It is impossible to separate the charges made by Mrs. Woodhull into three distinct and unconnected charges against these three gentlemen respectively. That cannot be done. It was a single charge, a charge that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery with the wife of Mr. Tilton, and that Mr. Tilton, although indignant at the outset, at length not only became reconciled to it and approved of it, and enjoyed it, and that Mr. Moulton at first went with a pistol to Mr. Beecher in behalf of Mr. Tilton, and afterward stood by as the mutual friend of the parties, approving the whole thing.

Judge Neilson—This paper is brought before us because in the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff by this witness reference was made to a specific article, a specific charge, a single clause of the article; that clause, I think, ought to be read. There is also in the same evidence a reference to the Woodhull story. It became desirable to know what the story was. It was, of course, referred to by the witness as a story prejudicial to Mr. Beecher.

MR. FULLERTON DOES NOT SEE WHY THE CHARGES AGAINST TILTON SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

Mr. Fullerton—And referred to only as that. All the object we had in calling attention to that publication by Mrs. Woodhull was that there was a charge therein made against Mr. Beecher which he did not deny, and which, under the advice of his friends, he refused to deny. Now, the counsel upon the other side constantly drags in the allegation that there is a charge here against these three persons; that they are all alike charged with infamous offenses. There is no occasion to do that except to illustrate the old adage that misery loves company, and there is no reason at all, so far as the trial of this issue is concerned, why any charge against Mr. Tilton, or any charge against Mr. Moulton contained in that publication should be alluded to for a single moment. It has no bearing on the issue between these parties. There may have been charges there against these gentlemen, but they were not called upon to deny those charges. Whenever they shall be put upon trial for any offenses charged in that publication, then they may be judged for having kept still, if they did keep still. We object, therefore, to reading that part of this paper under the ruling of your Honor, and if the counsel upon the other side continue the responsibility of offering this part which they now propose to read, as referring to a charge made by Mrs. Woodhull against Mr. Beecher, why then let it be so understood; but the object in offering it is very apparent, which is to present Mrs. Woodhull's peculiar doctrines upon marriage. I do not know what that has to do with this case. The gentleman may offer it if he chooses, but I wish to know in what view he offers it—whether he offers it with reference to the charges against Mr. Beecher; and if not, then under what ruling of your Honor does he offer it?

Mr. Shearman—It was the whole Woodhull story that was made the subject of conversation, and the witness did not say simply that it was the charge against Mr. Beecher, contained in that story, that was made the subject of conversation, but the Woodhull story, and they consulted as to what answer they should make to it, and the question was raised as to what Mr. Tilton could say in reply, as well as what Mr. Beecher could say in reply. If your Honor will allow me I will read the particular evidence. "Then, Sir," said Mr. Fullerton, "what occurred in November, 1873, in reference to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—There was a publication in the Woodhull and Claflin paper in regard to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton. Q.—Now, Sir, what occurred upon that publication? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher shortly after the publication." Then goes on a conversation all about the story.

Judge Neilson—Well, read on and let us see what he says.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Moulton consulted Mr. Beecher how he thought it was best to meet that story. There is no single case, your Honor, in which it was stated that there was a consultation as to how they should meet the charges against Mr. Beecher contained in that story.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will remember, Sir, in the reading of the evidence, that it was a story in regard to this matter, this accusation, and the subject of this trial; you so read it, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—It was read first as it was written. They consulted about that publication.

WHAT THE DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL PROPOSE TO SHOW.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; the question of Mr. Fullerton calling for the publication of the Woodhull story was in regard to this transaction, this charge against Mr. Beecher. Now, Sir, for what was that offered? For the purpose of showing the specific charges of adultery against Mr. Beecher, and the manner in which they met that accusation, the policy which he conducted under the advice of his friend in regard to it. What do they now propose to show? A part of this publication, not in regard to the charges against Mr. Beecher, but in regard to the charges against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, having no connection with the issue before your Honor. What will be the result, then, if it is read, the publishing of this charge against Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton? Why, we shall have side issues raised in regard to the truth of these proposed charges, and they must be investigated if they are to be permitted to read and promulgate false charges in this trial against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. The whole merits of those accusations must be put before your Honor and before this jury for investigation, and we will be led at once into collateral issues, which will exhaust the time of this court needlessly and unprofitably. I submit that the one object of the reading of this portion of the story of Mrs. Woodhull is to insinuate accusations against the plaintiff in this case and the witness on this stand, drawing in issue their connection with Mrs. Woodhull, which connection may be shown by legitimate evidence. The effect is to introduce in evidence against these gentlemen the charges, insinuations, and inculpations of Mrs. Woodhull, not verified by any sanction whatever of this court. I submit to your Honor it would be a great injustice to permit such evidence to be introduced.

Mr. Evarts—Now, my learned friend's last proposition seems to me to be a somewhat refined and elegant proposition of the old maxim that "what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander." The argument here presented is that, when this story came out, which is an entire novel, if you please, in character, it became the subject of conversation, and the conversation has been detailed so far as it applied to the old story. The argument here is that when this story came out, which is said to involve, if you please, all these parties, it became the subject of conversation, and the conversation has been detailed as applying to the whole story, and, though it is not in full, it was to be denied the next day. For the argument for which it was introduced was this, that there was a proposition for a charge against Mr. Beecher in connection with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, and that the failure to answer it on the part of Mr. Beecher indicated an inability to answer it or a submission to the truth, but when the same matter is produced against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in this argument for every purpose, and it is read by my learned friend, and that the effect may be seen in the evidence of the charges Mrs. Woodhull had been heard to make against, and the imputations cast upon, Mr. Beecher, the answer is the argument of Mr. Beecher. Now by the same proposition, when the same statement is made against Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, and is not answered, is not the same proposition, if they do not answer, that they are three against them. The argument may be worth nothing or worth much. It is the same argument, the same legitimate evidence, the omission of the duty to answer the same charges, as after a consultation the concurring judgment was that silence would be best. Now, if such a view is sound as against Mr. Beecher, it is sound against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. My learned friends understand that when a husband brings an action of this kind, involving a charge of adultery against his wife, this is a collateral issue. We have not noticed the Woodhull story; it has been noticed by the other side.

Mr. Beach—The answer to that is that it is founded entirely upon the assumption that there was a consultation as to the manner in which the charges should be made.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your Honor to understand that the paragraph which they desire to read has no bearing at all upon the charge against Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton. If your Honor will take the paragraph and read it, you will see that I am strictly right.

Judge Neilson—Yes, I think you are.

MR. SHEARMAN CONTINUES TO READ THE ARTICLE.

Mr. Shearman (reading): "Reporter—Now, Mrs. Woodhull, state in the most condensed way you can your views upon this subject.

Mrs. Woodhull—I believe the marriage relation as it now exists to be simply a monstrosity, and like many other things which have been heretofore thought necessary, is now effete and in general is injurious in its influence upon the community, although, of course, they must continue and remain until further ideas can be formed. I mean by marriage, in this connection, any agreement or understanding had between the sexes, under which they manifest or make known their love, not that they don't consider the marriage relations in this country not complete."

Judge Neilson—That's merely an expression of sentiment. He said that was his opinion. I rule it out and you take an exception. The next paragraph may be important.

Mr. Shearman—We take an exception. The next paragraph in introduction is as follows:

"State briefly what Mr. Tilton said at this time to you, and it seems to be important to be believed.

Mrs. Woodhull—He certainly did, and what has seemed to me to be proceeding in his own mind. Mr. Tilton looks deeper into the soul of things than most people."

Objected to.

Judge Neilson—It is ruled out as not germain to the matter.

Exception taken.

Mr. Shearman (reading)—The next paragraph is as follows:

"His relations were made subsequently to this second time, during months of frequent conversation when we brought the subject up. I remember during his conversations with me, I took note of it, but the conversation was so remarkable that I can distinctly remember his remarks, for they made a very strong impression upon me.

Reporter—You didn't put them down. The impression they made upon you was very distinct. Did you feel this thing must be kept quiet or—

Mrs. Woodhull—I didn't feel anything of the sort. I knew this thing must come out some time, and that I was willing it should at once. I have been charged with attempts at black-mail, but I tell you, Sir, there is not money enough in these two cities to purchase my silence in this matter. I believe it is my duty and my mission to carry the torch to light up and destroy the heap of rottenness which, under the name of religion and marital relations, passes as the social system. I know there are other churches just as false, and other Pastors just as recreant to their professions. When the beacon is fired on the mountain the little hills are lighted up. This exposition will send dismay to what is called conservative society."

The Court—Same ruling and same exception.

Mr. Shearman—The next paragraph I offer are the following words put into the mouth of Mr. Tilton—if your Honor will pardon me I will not read literally because I would have to put in a great deal which we are all endeavoring not to do. We want to put in as little of this thing as possible. I now put Mrs. Woodhull into the mouth of Mr. Tilton:

"I have one friend who is like a brother, Frank Moulton. I went to him and stated the case fully. We were both members of Plymouth Church. My friend took a pistol and went to Mr. Beecher and demanded the letter of Mrs. Tilton under penalty of instant death."

The Court—That will remain in. All of that it appears Mr. Moulton denies.

Mr. Fullerton—And that he did not take a pistol.

The Court—That may involve a question.

Mr. Fullerton—They have proved themselves it was untrue.

Mr. Shearman—The next paragraph.

Mr. Beach—We except to it.

Mr. Shearman—I propose to read a short paragraph, and though no name was mentioned it refers to Mr. Tilton. I am doing this because we all object to a great deal of this going in. Your Honor objects, and if they object to my doing this I shall have to read the whole paragraph.

The Court—I hope you will go on with as little of that matter as you possibly can.

Mr. Shearman—Well, your Honor, I offer, if the gentlemen of the other side don't object, to have it understood that the paragraph which I now read, refers to Mr. Tilton. If they object, I shall read the whole paragraph.

The Court—Read that paragraph.

Mr. Shearman—"Mrs. Woodhull"—speaking—"I assumed at once, and got a sufficient admission, as I always do in such cases, that he [referring to Tilton], was not exactly the vestal virgin himself, that his real life was something far different from the awful virtue he was preaching."

Mr. Shearman—The next paragraph.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Does your Honor admit that?

His Honor—We will allow that to stand.

Mr. Fullerton—We except.

Mr. Shearman—The next paragraphs are as follows:

"Reporter—Then Mr. Tilton became, as it were, your pupil, and you instructed him in your theories?

Mrs. Woodhull—Yes; I suppose that is a correct statement."

Mr. Shearman—We offer that now, if your Honor please. We renew our former offer of the exposition of her views.

His Honor—We suppose it exhibits a remarkable degree of modesty on her part.

Mr. Fullerton—Not so remarkable as the author possesses.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Woodhull states her views concerning the marriage institution; her belief that it is corrupt, and ought to be superseded. We offer it in connection with this last paragraph in which she supposes Mr. Tilton to be her pupil.

His Honor—That will stand under the former ruling.

Mr. Shearman—Also the former paragraph with reference to his not being a "vestal virgin."

Mr. Fullerton—No, he is of the other sex.

His Honor—Rule it out.

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

Mr. Shearman—You will remember, your Honor, that it is one of the charges against Mr. Tilton. We take an exception. The next paragraph we offer is the following: "Mrs. Woodhull—I was then contemplating my Steinway Hall speech on 'Social Freedom.' I prepared it in the hope of persuading Mr. Beecher to preside for me, and thus lead the way for himself into a consistent adhesion to the radical platform. I made my speech as soft for him as I conscientiously could, and toned it down, in order that he would not be frightened when he heard it in public. I saw him in his study, and gave him a copy of it, asking him to read it carefully, and give me his opinion concerning it. In the meantime, I told Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton that I was going to ask Mr. Beecher to preside, and they agreed to press the matter with him."

I will offer the following extracts to accompany that:

"A few days before the lecture, I sent a note to Mr. Beecher asking him to preside for me. This alarmed him, and he went with it to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, asking the facts. They gave them to him in the affirmative, and told him that it was eminently fitting to pursue the course indicated by me for his own safety. It was not urged in such a way as the request was to have been made ——"

Mr. Fullerton—And your Honor will not forget that after that observation that Mr. Moulton's connection with this woman from first to last was simply for the purpose of saving Mr. Beecher from exposure; his acquaintance commenced when he first undertook to save him, and ended when he found that he could not accomplish that result.

Mr. Evarts—That is your view of it.

Mr. Fullerton—That is my view.

Mr. Evarts—We offered it in evidence under that view and for the purpose of contradicting it.

Mr. Tracy then arose to resume the cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, they are objected to on the same ground.

Mr. Shearman—This should be connected with what I last read: "They took me again to him and endeavored to persuade him."

Judge Neilson—Also ruled out and an exception taken as before. These bear on the question of the efforts charged upon Mr. Beecher to try to conciliate this plaintiff and to temporize concerning this story, as showing that these gentlemen, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, were acting in her interest to accomplish a result, to wit: the benefit of the school of morals and philosophy which she was an advocate of. We have heard a great deal about that.

Mr. Evarts—Our exceptions have been noted, I believe.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir; and I wish to say that it will be understood that exceptions are taken to all the rulings under this head.

Mr. Beach—I trust your Honor will not give the party an objection which he does not take.

Mr. Evarts—His Honor means relative to the line of exception as already indicated.

Mr. Beach—I don't know what he means. I object to that rule.

Mr. Evarts—That is your Honor's ruling on this general principle, that the introduction which the plaintiff had given to this story or publication entitles us to read such sections and such parts as are irrespective to the main question. I understand your Honor to rule against us in that view.

Mr. Fullerton—I understand his Honor that you are at liberty to give in evidence any part of this publication which tends to qualify or explain the portion which we explained in our letter. That is the rule, at any rate, for which we contend, and we ask no other rule.

Judge Neilson—My ruling was to admit that only which applied to the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor forgets that everything relating to the pistol was called out on the cross-examination, and not on the direct at all.

Mr. Evarts—Now, my learned friend has laid down a rule that I think your Honor has excluded. Now, we submit to your Honor that the parts you have admitted and the parts excluded have come within that rule. Now, we were right to submit whatever we have submitted of this statement without the general introduction of it. We will take your Honor's ruling.

Judge Neilson—I will hold that.

Mr. Evarts—We take an exception.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The cross-examination of Mr. Moulton was then resumed by Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, did you ever read, or hear read, the paper which Mr. Tilton prepared, and which he called his "true story?" A.—I don't know that I heard the whole of it, Sir, read the whole of it, or heard the whole of it. I heard portions of it at all events.

Q.—Did you hear the most of it read? A.—Perhaps I did. I don't know.

Q.—Well, did you? Perhaps you did is no answer at all. A.—I am trying to give a correct answer.

Mr. Tracy—I submit that the witness ought to answer the question put to him.

Judge Neilson—What is your best recollection?

The Witness—My recollection is, Mr. Tracy, that I either read or heard the most of it.

Q.—Now, will you say that you didn't either read or hear read the whole of it. A.—I will say that my best recollection is that I did not read or hear read the whole of it.

Q. When was that story, that statement prepared? A.—My impression is, Sir, it was in the latter part of December, 1872. If you will allow me to state, Mr. Tracy, when I think I heard most of it read. It was one evening when you were present in the house; you went to sleep, and was not quite interested.

Mr. Tracy—We won't take that, however.

Mr. Beach—It is proper in order to fix the time.

Q.—Was that story prepared and read as Mr. Tilton's answer to the Woodhull publication?

Witness—Was it prepared—? Will you read the question, Mr. Stenographer?

The Court—The question is, was it prepared and read as Mr. Tilton's answer to the Woodhull publication?

Mr. Fullerton—That we object to, Sir; that is asking for the operation of some other mind than his own.

The Court—Was it said or not whether it was prepared as an answer to the Woodhull publication? A.—I don't think that was said, Sir.

Q.—What time was that? A.—I don't know what time it was.

Q.—Was not the statement presented to you by Mr. Tilton as his proposed answer to that publication? A.—I don't recollect that it was presented as an answer to that publication.

Q.—Was it not presented to you as a statement that he had prepared, and which he proposed to publish in consequence of the Woodhull publication? A.—My recollection is, Sir, that something like that was said in consultation.

THE TRUE STORY—THE SUBJECTS IT TREATED OF.

Q.—Do you know what were the subjects of which that proposed true story treated? A.—There is only one point of it, Sir, that I can distinctly recollect—that I can describe here. I don't recollect, Sir, all it distinctly treated of.

Mr. Tracy—Answer my question, Sir. Do you remember the subjects of which that story treated? A.—No, Sir; not all of them.

Q.—Do you remember the subjects of which that story treated? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What subjects do you remember that it treated of?

Mr. Fullerton—I object.

Mr. Tracy—That was what was called the true story.

The Court—Have you the paper?

Mr. Tracy—No, Sir; we gave them notice to produce it.

The Court—Was the paper published?

Witness—No, Sir.

The Court—Unless you produce it they have a right to inquire into its contents, of course. Do you now call for the paper?

Mr. Tracy—We do, and they fail to produce it.

The Court—If they fail to produce it, and you can't have it, you have a right to give the contents.

Mr. Fullerton—We have already informed them of the fact that the paper was destroyed, and that it is not now in existence.

Mr. Evarts—Informed us of it here?

Mr. Fullerton—During the trial.

Mr. Evarts—In the trial?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Now answer my question.

The stenographer read the question to the witness as given above.

Mr. Tracy—What were the subjects of which that story treated? A.—I don't recollect now, Sir.

Q.—What subjects do you recollect of which it treated? A.—The relation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did it also treat of Tilton's relations with Bowen and the cause which led to his dismissal? A.—I don't recollect, Sir, whether it did or not; I have a distinct recollection of the incidents as I related them to you from this stand before.

Q.—Did it treat of Tilton's relations to the Woodhulls and that publication? A.—I don't recollect now, Sir.

Q.—Did you not recollect whether it referred to the publication of the Woodhulls? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir. I will tell you exactly what I do recollect.

Q.—How long was that paper. A.—Quite long.

Q.—Very long? A.—What do you mean by long?

Q.—Was it more than one hundred foolscap pages? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Was it that thick (indicating a thickness of several inches)? A.—I don't think it was a hundred pages, Sir; you heard it read.

Q.—Did he carry it in a black cover?

Mr. Evarts—I ask that the last remark of the witness be struck out. Conversations on the part of the witness with counsel are not permissible.

Q.—Did he carry it in a black cover? A.—It was wound up or rolled up, Sir.

WHAT THE TRUE STATEMENT CONTAINED.

Q.—What did it say—did it contain any statement from Mrs. Tilton concerning her relations with Mr. Beecher? A.—My impression is, Sir, that the letter which she wrote to Dr. Storrs, or the purport of that letter, was in the statement.

Q.—That is, it stated in substance that, "prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, my friend and Pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all which that word implies?" A.—I think that was it.

Q.—Was that the substance of the statement? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did that paper contain any other statement of her relations with Mr. Beecher than that which is contained in that paragraph; A.—I don't recollect that it did, Sir.

Q.—Did the paper also contain a copy of what you now call the letter of contrition? A.—I don't recollect that; I don't think it did; my impression is that it did not.

Q.—Did it contain any part of it? A.—It may have—very likely.

Q.—Did it? A.—I don't recollect, Sir; I am confined to answer the question truthfully.

Q.—Don't you remember, Mr. Moulton, that that true statement contained a copy of, or part of, what you call the letter of contrition? A.—I don't really recollect.

Q.—And that it was introduced into that paper as proof of the charge which Mrs. Tilton made against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir; I stated all that I recollect.

Q.—Was there any charge of adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton set forth in that paper? A.—There was nothing, Sir, except what I have narrated, that I recollect of.

Q.—Do you not remember that after putting this charge of Mrs. Tilton against Mr. Beecher that Tilton in that statement proceeded to eulogize his wife for the delicate manner in which she resisted the advances of her Pastor? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Did you not remember it? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect that he said anything on the subject? A.—I don't.

Q.—It might have contained it for aught you know? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—You have no recollection? A.—No, Sir.

TILTON'S MEETING WITH BEECHER AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF THE WOODHULL STORY.

Q.—On Mr. Tilton's meeting Mr. Beecher first after the publication of the Woodhull scandal were you present at the time? A.—I believe I was, Sir, on election day. I recollect that as the first occasion on which I was present at their meeting.

Q.—Do you remember that Mr. Tilton grasped Mr. Beecher by the hand with his two hands, shook it heartily, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Beecher for its publication? A.—I recollect that he shook hands with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did he not grasp Mr. Beecher's hand in both of his and shake it earnestly, and express his profound sympathy with him on account of this scandalous publication? A.—He shook his hand and expressed his profound regret for the publication.

Q.—Did he not shake Mr. Beecher's hand with both of his? A.—I don't remember, Sir, whether he used both hands or not.

Q.—You remember he shook hands? A.—I remember that.

Q.—Have you not said that he took Mr. Beecher's hand in both of his and shook it heartily, and expressed his profound sympathy and regret? A.—I don't know that I ever have.

Q.—Did you not tell Rev. Mr. Halliday that after the Woodhull publication? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Will you say that you did not? A.—If I had any other statement about it I would make it.

Q.—You have no recollection on the subject as to whether you told Mr. Halliday or not? A.—That is it, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you not know that Tilton was unwilling to make any other reply to the Woodhull statement than that which was contained in the true story?

Witness—Did I not know that Tilton was unwilling to make any other reply to the Woodhull statement than that which was contained in the true story?

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

Witness—Now, if you will allow me to explain—

Mr. Tracy—You will please answer my question—did you not know that fact?

Witness—That he was unwilling to make no other statement.

WHAT TILTON WAS WILLING TO DO.

Mr. Tracy—Was he not willing to make a statement which would exonerate his wife from the charge of adultery, but which should put Mr. Beecher, at the same time, in the position of having solicited it?

Witness—Will the stenographer read the question?

The question was accordingly read.

Witness—I don't think I could say yes or no to that question, Mr. Tracy, and answer it positively. He was willing to clear his wife, but yet to put him in the position of having solicited her.

Q.—You know that he was willing to make a statement which would exonerate his wife from the charge of adultery? A.—He was willing to do that at all times.

Q.—Do you know that he was willing to make a public statement of that character? A.—I don't know whether he was willing to make a public statement or not; he was willing to make a statement.

Q.—Did you know that this statement of his called the true story—did you not know that it was prepared by him with a view to publication? A.—Yes, I think I can answer that.

Mr. Tracy—Answer my question.

Witness—I expect that his full answer—

Mr. Tracy interrupted the witness.

Mr. Beach—He is willing to answer the question.

Witness—I have a recollection of an interview—

Mr. Tracy—I have not called on him to speak of any interview. I have asked him the simple question whether that statement was prepared by Tilton with a view to publication. He says it was, and I submit that is an answer.

Mr. Beach—If the witness wishes to change or correct that question to which he has answered incorrectly, in view of the previous question, he has the right to correct it.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, if that is his purpose—

Witness—My only purpose was to give a full and truthful explanation—

Mr. Evarts interrupted the witness.

Mr. Beach—Speak to the court.

Witness—My only purpose was to speak the truth fully.

The Court—The objection the counsel made was that you were referring to another occasion.

The Witness—I will tell your Honor what I wanted to do.

Mr. Evarts—I submit, your Honor, if it referred to our question, it might be admissible; but it does not form part of our cross-examination. When he has fully answered the question put to him, then it is a matter for the other side to take it up on the redirect.

Mr. Beach—Suppose he wishes to correct his answer?

Mr. Evarts—That is another matter.

The Court (to the witness)—You must not refer to any other question.

The Witness—Mr. Tracy asked me whether he was not willing to make a statement which would clear his wife and yet leave Mr. Beecher subject to the imputation of having improperly solicited her, and I answered that question as well as I could; but I remember an interview between them in which Mr. Tilton was willing that Mr. Beecher should take the responsibility of denying it, and cards were prepared for that purpose.

Mr. Evarts—That is independent of our examination.

The Court—That is an occasion into which he is not inquiring.

The Witness—I understood his question to inquire into all occasions in which he was willing to do it.

Mr. Tracy—My question was, What statement was Mr. Tilton willing to make?

Witness—If you allow the stenographer to read me the answer, I would like to give my explanation in regard to the question.

The Court—Mr. Stenographer, read the question.

The question was read as above.

Witness—Now, your Honor, at the time of that publication there was this interview that I have an impression of, at which Mr. Tilton was perfectly willing—

Mr. Tracy—I object. I have not called on you for that answer. I have asked you the simple question whether Mr. Tilton was unwilling to make any statement himself except one which would exonerate his wife and put Mr. Beecher in the position of having solicited her?

The Court—This question does not point to any particular occasion, and, therefore, we will take the answer.

Mr. Tracy—If you will wait—excuse me, but he is not proceeding to answer my question. My question is what statement was Tilton willing to make, but he was proceeding to say what Tilton said Beecher was willing to do.

Witness—They were then discussing the publication of this statement.

Mr. Tracy—My question is this, What statement was Tilton willing to make?

The Court—Can you answer that more fully. The question asked is, What statement was Mr. Tilton willing to make?

Witness—Mr. Tilton had prepared the statement to which I referred, called the true story, which he was perfectly willing to forego the publication of, and leave them to contradict it.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask that.

The Court—I think that is embraced in your question.

Mr. Tracy—I object to the last part of the answer, what he was willing Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton should do, is not responsive to my question.

The Court—I think that bears upon it.

THE LETTER TO A COMPLAINING FRIEND.

Q.—Do you remember the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter to his complaining friend. A.—I remember such a publication, Sir.

Q.—Were you consulted about that before it was published?

Mr. Morris—That has all been gone over before.

Mr. Beach—Well, never mind.

Q.—Then he published that without your knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir, he published it without my knowledge.

Q.—Did not that bring on what was known as another emergency in this case—the publication of that card? A.—I don't recollect whether it did or not.

Q.—Did you not see Mr. Beecher about it?

Witness—Had an interview with him?

Mr Tracy—A consultation?

Witness—It was an interview, Sir; we talked about it.

Q.—Did you still advise silence, notwithstanding that publication? A.—I thought no reply was necessary.

Q.—You thought no reply was necessary? A.—Yes, Sir; I thought no reply was necessary.

Q.—Did you not at one time? Did not Mr. Beecher think that a reply was necessary—Mr. Tilton having spoken in this letter to a "complaining friend"—did he not think a reply was necessary? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did not Mr. Beecher think a reply was necessary? See if you can't remember. A.—I adhered to the policy of silence with a full consideration of all the interests involved.

Q.—Don't you remember you had an interview, when Mr. Beecher told you that he thought that letter made it necessary for him to deny the statement? A.—No.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No.

Q.—And you advised silence? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you not remember seeing in Mr. Beecher's hands about that time a note addressed to you with a denial, or containing a denial of the Woodhull charges? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never saw it? A.—I don't remember that I ever saw such a paper; no, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher ever tell you he prepared such a letter? A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect that he ever did.

A LETTER NOT IDENTIFIED.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Sir, I hand you that, [paper handed witness] and ask if after the publication of the letter of the complaining friend Mr. Beecher did not present you with it, and consult you in regard to the propriety of its publication? A.—No, Sir; I don't think that I ever saw that letter in my life.

Mr. Tracy—Turn over and see it on the back, and try if you do not recognize it. A.—No, Sir; I think this is the card of Mr. Tilton, and I never saw it; I think that was the card he was willing to publish.

Mr. Evarts—Did you see that? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Witness—I never saw it, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask to see that paper.

The Court—They will have to show it if they offer it in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your pardon, your Honor; I am not compelled to wait until that time. We are entitled to see it now that it has been placed in the hands of the witness. He has been asked a question in regard to it, and that entitles us to look at it.

The Court—Is there any objection to his seeing it?

Mr. Evarts—As a matter of private gratification to the gentleman we have no objection, but with respect to the regularity of the proceeding this paper is not in evidence, and we desire to put it in when we please.

The Court—I think you can hold it until then. The witness has not seen it all.

Mr. Evarts—We, therefore, have no right to offer it in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right in the redirect to call attention to it.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I have a right to look at it.

Mr. Evarts—Then, you are.

The Court—Then you agree, gentlemen.

Mr. Fullerton—We don't agree. We agree that I have the right to see it before I re-examine the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I claim that I have the right to see it now; they say I have the right to see it then.

The Court—You could see it now, if he made a material answer, or if he said he saw it.

Mr. Fullerton—But they claim that the answer is material when he said he did not see it before.

Mr. Evarts—We don't. We should be glad to put it in evidence; our difficulty is that we have no right so to do.

The Court—When he calls attention to it in the redirect, he will have the right to see it.

Mr. Fullerton—I will bring your Honor the authority to show that I have the right to see it now.

The Court—It may be that you are right; if it was more material, I think I should remember the rule better.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

The Court (repeating)—It may be that you are right; if it was more material, I think I should remember the rule better.

TILTON'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—Mr. Moulton, I think you have stated that you remembered the publication of Tilton's letter to Bowen, in which he recites Bowen's charges against Mr. Beecher and the publication in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, April 20, 1873?

Witness—Will you repeat the question, Sir?

The question being repeated, Mr. Moulton said: I think it was published in the *Eagle*, Sir, or in the *Sunday Press*. My recollection is that I saw that letter published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I will see, Sir.

The Court—The letter of Mr. Beecher, do you mean?

Mr. Tracy—The letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen on Jan. 1, to which was attached the tripartite agreement which recited the letter of Tilton to Bowen, written Jan. 1, 1871, in which he recites the charges of adultery which he made against Beecher at the interview of Dec. 26, at Bowen's house.

Witness—I don't recollect having seen this; my impression is that I was told of it as having appeared in the *Eagle*; it strikes me I was out of town at the time it appeared; I was told of the letter of Mr. Tilton to Bowen in the *Eagle*.

Q.—It came from a Sunday paper previously? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you not learn that it was first published in the Sunday newspaper? A.—I think I learned that subsequently. The point I learned was that it was published subsequently.

Q.—That was the first publication, was it not? A.—I suppose it was.

Q.—Don't you know it was? A.—I don't remember of any other now.

Q.—As far as you know it? A.—That is all that I recollect about it.

Q.—Don't you know how the press got hold of it? A.—I don't.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with it? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—With allowing the press to get possession of that paper, and publishing it? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Don't you know, Mr. Moulton, that that *Golden Age* article when first published, as published in Brooklyn, was published from a copy that came from Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not know anything of the kind.

Q.—And was given by him to John W. Harman? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton ever talk with you about how it came to be published? A.—I think I asked him how it came to be published, and he told me that he did not know.

Q.—I did not ask you that. He told you he did not know? A.—Yes, Sir; he told me he did not know.

Q.—Did you ask him how it happened that anybody got hold of that article that was published in the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked him.

Q.—Do you recollect how he accounted for it? A.—I do not recollect how he accounted for it. He did not know anything about it. That is my recollection.

Q.—That publication brought on another emergency in this controversy? A.—It was talked of; yes, Sir.

Q.—And created a great deal of excitement? A.—I believe it did.

Q.—And you saw Mr. Beecher at once about it, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I saw Mr. Beecher about it. I think he came to see me about it.

Q.—And it created, as you say, a good deal of excitement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this publication of the letter of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, reciting Mr. Bowen's alleged charge of adultery against Mr. Beecher, preceded the publication of the tripartite agreement? A.—Yes, Sir, it preceded it.

THAT FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, will you tell us how long it was after you first learned of the publication of this letter to Mr. Beecher before Mr. Beecher had promised to Mr. Tilton five thousand dollars? A.—How long it was before that?

Q.—Yes. A.—When was the five thousand dollars given? I think that was May 2.

Q.—Yes; May 2, 1873. A.—How long it was before that?

Q.—Yes, how long this publication of this letter of Mr. Tilton's to Mr. Bowen, reciting Bowen's charges of adulteries against Mr. Beecher—how long it was that that was published before Mr. Beecher had agreed to pay to you five thousand dollars for the use of Mr. Tilton? A.—It was published April 2, I think, and he gave me the five thousand dollars May 2.

Q.—When did he agree to give it? A.—When did he agree to give it? I really do not recollect the date when he agreed to give it.

Q.—How long do you think it was after this publication? A.—I do not recollect. I would certainly state it if I knew, but it did not have anything to do with this publication.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask that. We will argue that point before the jury. I move that that be stricken out.

Judge Neilson—Yes, that should be stricken out, and your observation with; both must go out.

Q.—Now, do you remember how long it was after this publication that you had your first talk with Mr. Beecher about money for Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect that it was after it at all.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was or not? A.—I think it was not after it.

Q.—You think it was not after it? A.—I think not. I would not be certain. If you have got anything to find the date I would try to be certain.

Q.—How many talks did you have with Mr. Beecher about that five thousand dollars, do you say? A.—I had several.

Q.—When was the last one before you got the money? A.—Immediately before I got it; on the road down to bank.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher use to say to you at times that he heard that Mr. Tilton was talking privately against him? A.—No, I do not recollect that he did, Sir.

Q.—You never recollect any such interview? A.—That he was talking privately against him? No, Sir.

WHAT MOULTON SAID TO BEECHER ABOUT THE RUMOR.

Q.—Don't you know that you frequently assured Mr. Beecher that the reports which he heard that Tilton was talking were untrue? A.—The only recollection I have about it was in the first part of 1871, Sir, just before Mrs. Morse brought word to me that Mr. Beecher did say something about it; since then I do not recollect anything.

Q.—Did you not often say that you would investigate such rumors and make report to Mr. Beecher what the facts were? A.—Such rumors? You connect that with Mr. Tilton's name?

Q.—Yes; that Mr. Tilton was talking against him privately? A.—Not privately; no, Sir.

Q.—Well, that he was talking against him? A.—No, Sir; that others were talking against him.

Q.—The question about Tilton talking against him? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—You don't remember that you ever undertook to trace up those reports and afterward report to Mr. Beecher that they were unfounded, and that your investigation showed that Mr. Tilton had not been talking? A.—That may have been, but I do not recollect it.

Q.—Will you look at that letter [handing witness a paper;] Is that your hand-writing? A. (after examining the paper)—Yes, Sir, it is my writing.

Q.—Can you fix the date of that? A.—I will try to; I will read it and see. [Witness proceeds to read the letter.] Can you read one word here, Mr. Tracy?

Mr. Tracy—I do not think that I could. It is your handwriting, is it not?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Probably he wrote that for Mr. Beecher to read.

Judge Neilson—Perhaps the stenographers can read it for you.

Mr. Tracy—Pass it back. Perhaps we can read it among us.

The Witness—This was some time during the Greeley campaign, I suppose.

Mr. Shearman read the letter, as follows:

MOULTON TO BEECHER.

DEAR FRIEND: T's statement, out of which Cleveland has tried to make mischief, was based upon your remark at our table that you woul-

peace to be editor of the *Christian Union* when it condescended to personal attacks on Greeley.

His remark was, "Mr. B. will cease to be editor when the paper personally attacks G." T. said, "What do you mean by that?" T. replied, "Your chief knows."

You may rest assured that any story hereafter brought to you representing T. in any other than a friendly spirit toward you is a misrepresentation or misapprehension, and I want you to treat it accordingly; then no mischief can be done.

Cleveland tried to pump Theodore and also yourself.

I hope you have left no impression unfriendly to T. on C.'s mind.

Now, again all is right, and I pray God that it may remain so—right everywhere.

Yours, F. D. M.

You can readily understand how C. gave to T.'s statement the coloring of the floating stories.

The Witness—I think I can fix the date of that.

Q.—Who are C. and T.? A.—Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Tilton; I will try to fix that date as near as I can.

Q.—When do you think it was? A.—I think it was on the evening that Mr. Tilton made his speech at the Academy of Music in favor of Mr. Greeley, for Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were at my table that evening with some friends, and I think it was about that time.

Q.—That was the time of the publication of Mr. Beecher's card? A.—Precisely so, and it was some weeks before that.

Q.—That was an entirely friendly interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The company understood at the dinner that Mr. Beecher was for Grant, and Mr. Tilton was for Greeley? A.—I think they did; yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was a friendly dinner and a friendly talk? A.—It seemed to be.

Q.—The occasion of writing this letter was some time after that? A.—Not a great while. I cannot fix it exactly.

Q.—Was that the only instance when you followed up reports that had reached Mr. Beecher of Mr. Tilton's unfriendly remarks, and assured him that his information was entirely mistaken and that Mr. Tilton was entirely friendly?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to the form of that question. It is predicated on a fact not in the case.

Judge Neilson—He may answer that. Read the question again to the witness.

The question was read to the witness by the stenographer of the court.

Mr. Beach—That assumes that he followed up reports.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not an instance of that kind.

Mr. Tracy—Why, certainly it is, if there is anything in the letter at all.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Shearman, let me see the letter.

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, but, your Honor, it is a misconstruction of the letter.

The question is again read to the witness. A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

The Court—You don't recollect one way or the other? A.—I don't recollect any other occasion. I did not recollect this until it was brought to my attention.

BEECHER'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Mr. Tracy—You have spoken, Mr. Moulton, of seeing an Mr. Beecher's hands what you called a resignation on the evening of May 31 at your house. That was Saturday evening, was it not? A.—I think that was the evening that I saw the resignation; yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was the next day that you received the letter that has been given in evidence dated June 1? A.—I received a letter dated June 1, 1873.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton on that Sunday? A.—I think very likely he was at the house. Yes, I think he was.

Q.—What time did he go there? A.—In the afternoon, I think.

Q.—How late in the afternoon? A.—Somewhere about from 1 to 3 o'clock.

Q.—What time did you receive this letter from Mr. Beecher? A.—In the morning early; before I was up.

Q.—Does it always follow that that is early on Sunday morning? A.—Not always. It was about 9 o'clock that I got the letter. I should think it was before 10:00, if you want me to fix it. I cannot fix it more accurately for you.

Q.—Did you answer that letter? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—What time of the day did you answer it? A.—Right away; in bed, I think; my wife brought me the paper to answer it. I think I recollect that.

Mr. Evarts—These details are unimportant, what your wife did or did not do.

The Witness—I beg pardon.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is necessary to beg pardon.

Q.—The letter now presented to you is your answer to the Beecher letter of June 1, 1873, is it?

Mr. Shearman—You are satisfied that is your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir, it is my letter, with the exception of the words underlined; I don't know that that makes any difference.

Mr. Shearman—Point out which words.

Witness—(Pointing)—I don't think I did that.

Mr. Evarts—You mean the underscoring?

Witness—Yes, Sir; the underscoring may not be mine; the letter is mine with that exception.

Mr. Evarts—That letter we propose to read.

Witness—Can you determine, Mr. Shearman, if that underscoring is mine or not?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir, it is yours.

Mr. Beach—He can't tell whether it is or not.

Mr. Evarts—Presumptively it is your underscoring and that erasing is yours, is it not? A.—I don't see it; I think that is, at the beginning of the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, and you crossed it out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—On the beginning of the letter then, as you did part of it you scratched it out, is that so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Read as follows:

MOULTON NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH BEECHER'S MOOD.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You know I have never been in sympathy with the mood out of which you have spoken as you have written this morning. I know you can stand it if the whole case was published to-morrow, and in my opinion it shows a selfish faith in God to—

Mr. Evarts—And there the writer stops and begins again.

Mr. Shearman—I beg your Honor's pardon. As this letter was originally published it was published correctly, but in the republication there was an error, and I am afraid it has been so read.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You know I have never been in sympathy with the mood out of which you have often spoken as you have written this morning. I know you can stand if the whole case was published to-morrow, and in my opinion it shows a selfish faith in God to—

Mr. Shearman—Yes, that is correct, Sir.

Mr. Evarts read, then, the following letter of Moulton to Beecher:

SUNDAY, June 1, 1873.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letter makes this first Sabbath of Summer dark and cold like a vault. You have never inspired me with courage or hope, and if I had listened to you alone my hands would have dropped helpless long ago. You don't begin to be in the danger to-day that faced you many times before. If you now look at it square in the eyes, it will cower and slink away again. You know that I have never been in sympathy with, but that I absolutely abhor, the unmanly mood out of which your letter of this morning came. This mood is a reservoir of mildew. *You* can stand it if the *whole case* were published to-morrow. In my opinion, it shows only a selfish faith in God to go whining into Heaven, if you could, with a truth that you are not courageous enough, with God's help and faith in God, to try to live on earth. You know that I love you, and because I do I shall try and try and try as in the past. You are mistaken when you say that "Theodore charges you with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by you." He said the form in which it was published in some of the papers made it so appear, and it was from this that he asked relief. I do not think it impossible to frame a letter which will cover the case. May God bless you. I know He will protect you. FRANK.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—Now just previous to June 1, Mr. Moulton, the tripartite agreement had been published? A.—Exactly.

Q.—When was it published? A.—I think it was published on the 30th or 29th of May.

Q.—And next day, June 2, you got Mr. Beecher to publish the card which has been put in evidence exonerating Mrs. Tilton from the suspicion of Bowen and Bowen's charge. A.—I don't think I said that.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—On Sunday night I submitted to Mr. Beecher a card, the substance of which he published next day in a card to the *Eagle*.

Q.—That was June 2? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it has been given in evidence here? A.—No, Sir; it has not been given in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We don't want anything that is not in evidence. There was some publication of that import.

Mr. Tracy—Now, when was the card that was published agreed upon? A.—Sunday night, I believe.

Q.—The card that was published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was that agreed upon? A.—In my study, I think

MR. BEECHER'S THREAT TO RESIGN.

Q.—Mr. Beecher's threat to resign led Mr. Tilton, did it not, to forego the publication of the card which he had threatened to publish on Saturday? A.—No, I don't think it had anything to do with it.

Q.—He did not publish it? A.—He was going to publish it on Monday, not on Saturday.

Q.—The card which on Saturday he was going to publish, he did not publish? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—When was the interview between you and Mr. Tilton when you first was informed that he intended to publish that card? A.—Saturday morning, I think.

Q.—Saturday morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you learn that he had given up the idea of publishing that card? A.—I think it was Sunday afternoon, Sir. I did not understand that he had given up the idea of publishing that card, if you please.

Q.—I ask you when did you learn that for the first time? A.—Monday.

Q.—That he did not intend to publish that card? A.—I think it was Monday.

Q.—And was not that because of Mr. Beecher's threat to resign? A.—Mr. Beecher's threat to resign—

Q.—And after you had communicated that threat to Mr. Tilton? A.—I think it was, yes, Sir; I will tell you about the card, Mr. Tracy, if you want me to.

Mr. Tracy—If you will answer the questions that I ask you we will get on better, without answering questions I did not put to you.

Witness—I did not mean to suggest any question, Sir. I merely said I would state all of the subject of which you are talking.

Mr. Evarts—If that has been taken down I wish it stricken out.

Witness—The stenographer has not taken it down.

Q.—Now I ask you this question, Mr. Moulton: Was the card which was published on Jan. 2 prepared by Mr. Tilton? A.—I think the original draft of it was, not as a publication. It was a publication with an alteration, Sir, from original draft, but the draft which Mr. Tilton prepared I submitted to Mr. Beecher, and he made one to suit himself, which was substantially that card.

THE CARD WHICH MOULTON DICTATED.

Q.—Now the card that you dictated to Mr. Carpenter after the Bacon letter; did you dictate that from any paper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had it been reduced to writing previous to your dictating? A.—Never.

Q.—Where did you dictate it? A.—I think it was at Delmonico's, in the front room on the second or third floor.

Q.—Were you dining there together? Which place at Delmonico's? A.—Chambers street; I did not get there in time.

Q.—What time was it? A.—It was in the afternoon. Mr. Tilton, Mr. Carpenter, and myself were together.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, Mr. Carpenter, and yourself were together at the time that card was dictated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there for the purpose of meals? A.—Yes, Sir; I came there to dinner on a promise to dine together.

Q.—Did they go with you? A.—No, Sir; they were through when I arrived.

Q.—They had their dinner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you to meet them at dinner? A.—I believe I was.

Q.—You met there, Sir, in pursuance to appointment, you being too late to dine? A.—Yes, Sir, I believe so.

Q.—And there this card which was published, and which you proposed to be published, or this statement which you proposed to Beecher, was prepared?

Witness—I did not propose it to Mr. Beecher. Please put that more fully concerning the publication.

Mr. Tracy—That is what I call publishing it. That was prepared at Delmonico's, Tilton, you, and Carpenter being present? A.—Yes, Sir; I dictated it; all the dictation was mine, every word of it.

INTERVIEWS WITH TILTON AFTER THE BACON LETTER WAS PUBLISHED.

Q.—How many interviews had you had with Tilton after the publication of the Bacon letter, and before you dictated this card? A.—Not many, Sir.

Q.—How many? A.—I don't recollect.

Witness—What is the date of the publication of the Bacon letter?

Mr. Tracy—June 25.

Witness—What day of the week was it? This was Friday I fix in my mind, because I think Mr. Beecher was to have a prayer-meeting that night; I think it was the week of the publication of the Bacon letter; I think so.

Q.—Do you know what day the *Golden Age* goes to press? A.—I don't remember the day.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—I don't remember that, but my impression is that it was Friday, Mr. Tracy, of the week of the publication of the article in the *Golden Age*.

Q.—It came out in the morning papers on Thursday morning? A.—I really don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that the *Golden Age* went to press on Wednesday? A.—I don't know that.

Q.—And was distributed on Wednesday night? A.—I don't know that. I saw you immediately after the publication of the letter. [Laughter.]

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask you about the letter.

Witness—I can only suggest how to fix the date. I want to fix the date accurately. I did not mean to make any fun there. I will tell you the thought that was in my mind.

Mr. Tracy—We don't want that.

Witness—Yes, Sir, but the audience laughed.

Mr. Evarts—There can be no misunderstanding on the part of this witness.

Witness—I would like to state what was in my mind.

The Court—That is not necessary. We assume that it was proper, but the rule is not to answer.

Witness—Thank you, Sir; he wanted me to fix the date, and if you allow me to fix it I will proceed to do so.

The Court—It is offered to fix the date in that particular way.

Witness—Precisely, Sir.

Mr. Evarts called the attention of the court to its being 1 o'clock, the hour of taking a recess, and a recess was taken accordingly.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess the cross-examination of the witness was resumed by Gen. Tracy as follows:

Q.—(Handing witness a paper)—When did you see that letter? Have you seen that letter before, Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you see it first? A.—I think in the latter part of December, 1872.

Q.—About the time of its date? A.—I do not think it is dated; somewhere in the neighborhood of the "Letter to a complaining friend."

Q.—Was it before or after the publication of the "Letter to a complaining friend?" A.—I think it was after, Sir.

Q.—Where did you get that letter or how did it come to you? A.—I think by Mr. Tilton's hand.

Q.—And left with you by him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I propose to offer it in evidence, your Honor.

Mr. Fullerton—Let me see it, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Morris—What page of the pamphlet is that published in—what statement?

Mr. Shearman—I could not tell you at the moment; it is in the first statement.

Mr. Morris (after searching)—I have it. Page 234.

The letter is read to the jury as follows:

MRS. TILTON TO MOULTON—SHE IS INNOCENT OF IMPURE CONDUCT.

Mr. Moulton:

MY DEAR FRIEND: For my husband's sake and my children's, I hereby testify, with all my woman's soul, that I am innocent of the crime of impure conduct alleged against me. I have been to my husband a true wife; in his love I wish to live and die. My early affection for him still burns with its maiden flame; *all the more* for what he has borne for my sake, both private and public wrongs. His plan to keep back scandals long ago threatened against me I never approved, and the result shows it unavailing; but few would have risked so much as he has sacrificed for others ever since the conspiracy began against him, two years ago.

Having had power to strike others, he has forborne to use it, and allowed himself to be injured instead. No wound is so great to me as the imputation that he is among my accusers. I bless him every day for his faith in me, which swerves not, and for standing my champion against all my accusers.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

It was marked "Exhibit No. 44."

Q.—You have spoken of what you told Mr. Beecher Mr. Tracy advised you in regard to the Woodhull scandal. Did you tell Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy advised you to deny that part of the Woodhull story that related to yourself so far as it represented you to be an actor, or present at any action? A.—I do not recollect, Sir, whether I told him that or not.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. BEECHER'S PORTRAIT.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, have you a portrait of Mr. Beecher hanging in your house, now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you take it down? A.—Oh, some little time ago; I forget how long ago; after I got William Page's portrait; I forget how long ago that was.

Q.—About how long ago? A.—Within a year, I should think.

Q.—Cannot you give it nearer than that? A.—I do not recollect, Sir; I remember distinctly when it was done, but I cannot give the date; I remember when it was done, and why.

Q.—I did not ask you why; I am asking you for the date? A.—I do not recollect the date.

Q.—Do you say you took it down when you got some other portrait? A.—Yes, Sir; I did not have a frame for Page's portrait, and I put his in Mr. Beecher's place.

Q.—William Page, the artist? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Beecher's portrait was painted by Page? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you recollect the season of the year that you took it down? A.—I really cannot; I would tell you if I could; it was not very long ago.

Q.—Was it three months ago? A.—This is January—

Q.—Yes, this is January 25. A.—I should think it was over three months ago.

Q.—Was it about three months ago? A.—I should think it was more than three months ago—within a year, some time; I cannot tell you exactly.

Q.—What season was it? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Don't you know that it is since August? A.—No, I don't know that it is since August.

Q.—Don't you know that it is since the time of your statement before the committee of Aug. 5? A.—I don't recollect that it was.

Q.—Don't you know that the portrait hung in your front parlor, Mr. Moulton, after you made your statement before the committee of Aug. 5? A.—I don't recollect; very likely it did; if I recollected I would tell you.

Q.—You mean to say you do not recollect? A.—I mean to say precisely that in my answer, that I do not recollect.

Q.—How long had it hung there? A.—I think Mr. Beecher gave me that portrait—

Q.—I did not ask you anything about that; I asked you how long it hung there? A.—I was trying to fix the date.

Mr. Tracy—Well, fix it in your own mind and then announce it. It is not necessary that you should think so that everybody can hear you.

Mr. Morris—And it is not necessary that you should adopt that tone.

The Witness—I think that that portrait was given to me—

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask that, and I submit now to your Honor that that is not a proper answer.

The Witness—Well, ask the question again.

Mr. Tracy—I have asked it a good many times.

Judge Neilson—How long did it hang there? Up to what time? He does not ask the precise date.

Witness—Yes, I understand. It was hung there in the latter part of 1871.

Mr. Tracy—And it continued to hang there from that time until it was removed as you have now stated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was Mr. Tilton's picture hanging in the back parlor at the same time? A.—Mr. Tilton's portrait hangs in the back parlor over the mantelpiece.

Q.—And Mr. Beecher's portrait and Mr. Tilton's portrait—one in the front parlor and the other in the back parlor—are the two leading pictures in the house? A.—No, Sir. They are two leading pictures. I have three portraits. I have one of my own beside. (Laughter.)

Q.—Was your own portrait there, too? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What room was it in? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—The same room as Mr. Beecher's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have said, in a previous part of your examination, that your wife had not attended communion at Plymouth Church recently; that communion is held immediately after morning service, is it not? A.—I do not recollect about that.

Q.—You do not know? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did you not at one time state that you were also a member of the congregation of Plymouth Church? A.—I may have done so; I do not know.

Q.—Did you not just after Aug. 31—just after the meeting—did you not publish a card saying that you were a member of Plymouth congregation, and as such had a right to be there? A.—I think very likely I did; I was not a member of any other congregation.

Q.—No! That is good reasoning. And did you state that your wife was a member of that church? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I did; if you want to know, I would like to tell you why I think I did.

Q.—We are content that you think so? A.—I have reference to a communication that I made after the meeting in Plymouth Church.

MRS. MOULTON'S ATTENDANCE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—So have I. Don't you know that your habit of lying in bed late on Sunday mornings and having company midday on Sundays has prevented your wife attending service on Sunday mornings at Plymouth Church? A.—No, Sir, I do not know that.

Q.—You know she has not attended the morning service at Plymouth Church? A.—I do not think she has very frequently since 1870.

Q.—Has she attended the evening service? A.—Not more frequently than the morning service, I think.

Q.—You have spoken of a letter that you wrote to Mr. Beecher on Aug. 5, in reply to his letter in regard to his demand for his papers in your possession; now, I am calling your attention to Aug. 5, at the time that letter was written, in which you say you will confer with Mr. Tilton as soon as possible; did you write to Mr. Tilton on the same subject? A.—Right immediately there, Sir.

Q.—Right there? A.—Yes, Sir; I put it down immediately—at once.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton present at the time you wrote to him? A.—I do not recollect whether he was present or not.

Q.—You say he wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, was not your letter to him written at the same time? A.—Right away; shortly after, I mean.

Q.—Was he not present, and did he not answer your letter right there? A.—He answered my letter the same day; I do not know whether it was right there.

Q.—Did he not draw your letter? A.—I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—Did he draft the letter to you? A.—He drafted it.

Mr. Tracy (to Mr. Tilton's counsel)—I will thank you to produce it, gentlemen.

Mr. Morris—We have not got it.

Mr. Evarts—Let the witness look among his papers for it.

The Witness—I will. I will look for it.

Mr. Tracy—We want it now.

The Witness—I do not know whether it is among these papers (on Mr. Morris' table.)

Q.—Will you say as a matter of recollection that Mr. Tilton did not draft your letter to him? A.—My recollection is that he did not draft that. I drafted it.

MR. FULLERTON MAKES A CORRECTION.

Mr. Fullerton—This reminds me that I ought to make a correction of something I said before the recess. I did not learn until the recess that a part of the true story, so called, was preserved; the whole of it was not destroyed. I stated that the true story had been destroyed. I understand that some fragments of it had been retained.

Q.—You made three communications; did you not, Mr. Moulton, to the committee? A.—I made the first one, I think, July 13. That was the first I made, I believe.

Q.—When was the second? A.—The second was when I said—

Q.—I did not ask you what you said; I asked the number and the date? A.—I do not remember the date; I think it was Aug. 6; I think that was it.

Mr. Tracy (to the plaintiff's counsel)—We would like to have the first statement of the witness.

Mr. Morris—We have not got it.

Judge Neilson—You have it in print, have you not?

Mr. Morris—We have it in print.

MOULTON DRAFTED THE STATEMENT.

Q.—Do you know who drafted that statement? A.—The original statement?

Q.—Yes. A.—I did, myself.

Q.—Who was present when you did it? A.—I dictated it in the presence——I dictated it to Theodore Tilton. I do not know who else was present.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton present when it was prepared? A.—Yes; I dictated it to him.

Q.—Then Mr. Tilton read it? A.—I do not know whether he read it. I copied it from his writing; yes, Sir.

TOO MUCH AIR.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we have got a through draught of air across from here to there, which makes it a little awkward for us.

Judge Neilson—Do you find it too much, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Mallison—(to officer)—Just close that fanlight, please.

The Witness—I think Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Redpath were present also. I think so; one or the other.

THE PROPOSED REPORT FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—You have spoken of a conversation which occurred at your house between yourself, Mr. Tilton, and myself, in which you say that his anger was melted. I refer to that conversation for the mere purpose of fixing the date. Did you at any time soon after that see in Mr. Tilton's hand a proposed report for the committee? A.—Soon after that conversation with you?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, I think I did—a long report.

Mr. Tracy (to plaintiff's counsel)—Gentlemen, will you produce that?

Q.—Referring to that report, I ask you the fact whether you know that Mr. Tilton went to members of the committee and urged them to accept that report—to one or more members of the committee? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—A short report has been introduced, which seems to have been prepared at about the same time; do you know in whose handwriting that report is? A.—The short one?

Q.—Yes; as it was introduced in evidence? A.—Robert Eddy's.

Q.—He is your book-keeper? A.—Yes, Sir.

A.—From what did he copy it? A.—I think he copied it from the original draft by Mr. Tilton or myself.

Q.—Do you know which? A.—Mr. Tilton's, I think.

Q.—Do you know whether, as a matter of fact, if that short report was prepared after the long one of which we are now speaking? A.—My impression is that it was.

Q.—Do you know at whose suggestion that short report was prepared? Was it at your or Mr. Tilton's suggestion? A.—I think it was Mr. Tilton's idea; it was prepared about the time of the long one.

Q.—That is the report [handing witness a paper] that you called the long report, is it not? A.—(Examining,) I believe that is it, Sir.

Q.—This is the report? A.—I think that is the report.

The Court—The report to which you refer was the proposed report?

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Tilton's proposed report for the committee.

The Court—Being the second in order.

Mr. Tracy—The first in order of time and the second produced.

Mr. Shearman—The paper is in the handwriting of Mr. Tilton, and reads as follows:

"The undersigned, constituting the committee of Plymouth Church, to whom were referred certain recent publications of Dr. Leonard Bacon and Mr. Theodore Tilton, hereby present their unanimous report.

The committee sought and obtained a personal interview with each of the three following named persons, to wit: Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, and the Pastor, all of whom responded to the searching questions of the committee with freedom and candor. Documents, letters, and papers pertaining to the case were carefully considered. A multiplicity of details, needing to be duly weighed, occasioned a somewhat protracted investigation. The committee hope that the apparent tardiness of their report will be compensated to the parties by rectifying an erroneous public sentiment under which they have all suffered misrepresentation.

I. The committee's first interview was with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, whose testimony was given with a modesty and touching sincerity that deeply moved those that listened to it. Her straightforward narrative was an unconscious vindication of her innocence and purity of character, confirmed by evidences in the documents. She repelled with warm feeling the idea that her husband was the author of the calumnious statements against her, or had ever treated her with other than chivalrous consideration and protection. She paid a high tribute to his character, and also to the fortitude with which he had borne prolonged injustice.

II. The committee further find that Mr. Tilton, in his relations with the Pastor, had a just cause of offense, and had received a voluntary apology. Mr. Tilton declined to characterize the offense for the following reasons: First, because the necessary evidence which should accompany any statement would include the names of persons who had happily escaped thus far the tongue of public gossip; next, that the apology was designed to cover a complicated transaction, its details difficult of exact or just statement; and last, that no possible good could arise from satisfying the public curiosity on this point. Mr. Tilton, after concluding his testimony, respectfully called the attention of the committee to the fact that the clerk of the church had spoken calumniously of Mrs. Tilton during the late council, and had since unqualifiedly contradicted and retracted his statements as untrue and unjust, and he [Mr. T.] requested the committee to ratify and confirm that apology, making honorable record of the same in their report, which is hereby cheerfully done.

III. The committee further find that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's evidence corroborated the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. He also said the church action of which Mr. Tilton had complained had not been inspired by the Pastor, but had been taken independently by the church; that the popular impression that Mr. Tilton had been in the habit of speaking against him was unjust to Mr. T., and was owing mainly to the unwelcome introduction into the church of charges against Mr. T. by a mere handful of persons, who, in so doing, had received no countenance from the great mass of the congregation or from the Pastor. He said that the apology had been invested by the public press with an undue mystery; that after having been led by his own precipitancy and folly into wrong he saw no singularity of behavior in a Christian man (particularly a clergyman) acknowledging his offense. He had always preached this doctrine to others, and would not shrink from applying it to himself.

The committee, after hearing the three witnesses already referred to, felt unanimously that any regrets previously entertained concerning the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon should give way to grateful acknowledgements of the providential opportunity which this publication has unexpectedly afforded to draw forth the testimony which the committee have thus reported in brief, but in sufficient fullness, as they believe, to explain and put at rest forever a vexatious scandal. The committee are likewise of opinion, based on the testimony submitted to them, that no unprejudiced court of inquiry could have reviewed this case as thus presented in person by its principal figures without being strikingly impressed with the moral integrity and elevation of character of the parties; and accordingly the committee cannot forbear to state that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton, (and in an especial manner the latter,) must and should receive the increased sympathy and respect of Plymouth Church and congregation. (Signed.)"

HE TOLD TILTON TO GO HOME AND BE RECONCILED TO HIS WIFE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, at that interview of which you have spoken at your house between yourself, Mr. Tilton, and myself, did you accompany Mr. Tilton to the door that night when he went home? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—Down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him, while standing at the steps or at the door that night, to go home and be reconciled to his wife, that the time had not come to fight her yet? A.—No, Sir; I did not use that last expression.

Q.—He had separated from her—did you use the first portion of it?

Witness—Put it in the form of a question and I will answer.

Q.—Did you tell him that night at the door to go home and be reconciled to his wife? A.—I told him something like that; I did not use precisely that language.

Q.—In substance that? A.—I advised him to go back to his wife.

Q.—Did you add that the time had not come yet for him to fight his wife? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or words to that effect? No, Sir.

Q.—He had separated from his wife at that time, had he not? A.—He told me he had left her the night before on learning that she had gone before the investigating committee.

Q.—In consequence of her going before the committee? A.—In consequence of her having gone before the committee.

Q.—When did he tell you that? A.—On the morning after that.

Q.—Tell you what—what did he tell you? A.—On the morning after he told me he had gone home and she told him she had gone before the investigating committee—

Q.—Did he tell you that he was in bed? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—And you understand that he went back that night to his wife—did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the next morning, or the morning but one, it was that he presented you this report? A.—I don't remember whether it was the next morning or the next but one. I took it whenever he submitted it.

Q.—How long did he and his wife remain together after that? A.—I don't recollect how long. He left then, I think; on Saturday, if I recollect aright, on that week.

Q.—Was it until she left and went to Mrs. Ovington's? Did they remain together until that time? A.—Whatever day she went to Mrs. Ovington's.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Q.—As a matter of fact they remained together until the wife went away? A.—I don't know; I understood that they did.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher at any time, Mr. Moulton, ask you for the return of the paper that you now call a letter of contrition? A.—Ask me for it? No.

Q.—Did he ever ask you? A.—Ever ask me? No.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that you had burned that paper? A.—I never did.

Q.—His statements that you had so told him had been published in the newspapers before you had made either of your statements, had they not?

Mr. Beach—I object to that—wait a moment.

The Court—It may be right with a view to the mere order of events.

Mr. Tracy—I will change the question.

Q.—Had you seen what was known as Beecher's statement before the committee, and the cross-examination, which were published, before you made either of your statements?

Mr. Beach—That has been answered already.

Witness—Before either of my statements were made? No; my statement of July 13 was published before that; my short statement of July 13 was published before that; it was published on the 13th or 14th.

Q.—I mean either of your long statements? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Both of these were published after Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The first long statement was prepared before Mr. Beecher's statement was published, was it not? A.—Not altogether, I believe.

Q.—The first statement that Gen. Butler prepared? A.—I don't know whether it was the first he prepared or not; the first was published in the *Graphic* before Mr. Beecher prepared his.

Mr. Tracy—Published his?

Witness—Before Mr. Beecher's was published?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

Witness—You ask me whether it was prepared before Mr. Beecher's statement was published. I think it was, Sir. What is it was it that Mr. Beecher's letter was published?

Mr. Tracy—Aug. 14.

Witness—What day was my statement made to the committee?

MOULTON'S HOSTILITY TO BEECHER.

Mr. Tracy—Aug. 5. Now, Mr. Moulton, have you recently expressed hostility, violent hostility, toward Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect that I have.

Witness—How recently, Sir?

Mr. Tracy—Within three months.

Witness—I think it is very likely.

Mr. Beach—A general question of that kind is not admissible. Point to some time or place or circumstance.

The Court—He has answered it I think.

Witness—What is it now?

Q.—Have you not since the publication of his statement—

Mr. Beach—To whom—

The Court—You must call his attention to the time and place and the persons present.

Mr. Evarts—It is not a question of contradicting him. When it becomes a question of contradiction, then it would be necessary to state the time.

The Court—I mean to say the witness is not required to answer without mentioning time and place.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has assumed that the question is asked for the purpose of contradicting him. Your Honor is entirely right in that view.

Judge Neilson—Counsel can see that the witness cannot specify the time or place.

Mr. Evarts—With regard to the procedure for precluding the witness we do not differ as to what the rules are; but we have a right, by direct evidence, from the witness' own mouth, to show that he has expressed hostility toward Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—That is correct.

Mr. Beach—You can prove that the witness is hostile and has entertained ill-feeling, but when you ask the declarations of the witness without specifying any time or place, the rule is invariably that your Honor must direct the attention of the witness to the time and place, and the person to whom the expression was made.

Mr. Evarts—It is only for the purpose of laying a foundation for contradicting him that we have asked—

Mr. Beach—We don't think you are laying a foundation for contradicting him.

Judge Neilson—There are two considerations; this is only one of them. The other consideration is of fairness to the witness. It is, therefore, proper toward the witness that you should direct his attention to the occasion, if you can.

Mr. Tracy—If he says he has made declarations, we may then ask him where and when he has made them—

Judge Neilson—Well, let him answer the question, and we will see what it is. Read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

Mr. Fullerton—He has answered it.

Stenographer—"Have you recently expressed hostility, violent hostility, toward Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect that I have. Q.—How recently, within three months? A.—I think very likely."

Mr. Moulton—What do you mean by violent hostility?

Mr. Tracy—I put the question, Sir, to you.

Judge Neilson—Answer as you understand the words. Have you expressed violent hostility or not, according to your best recollection? A.—Yes, I have expressed hostility.

Mr. Tracy—Have you expressed violent hostility? A.—I have expressed hostility violently. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you expressed a determination to do him great violence, or a willingness to do him great violence? A.—Nothing that I remember of great violence.

DID HE THREATEN VIOLENCE TO BEECHER.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Caldwell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—H. C. Caldwell? A.—Yes, I know him.

Q.—Have you said to him within a month, at your house, "Beecher is a liar, a libertine, and if personal violence will do any good I will cut him down in a minute?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you said that within two months? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever say it to Mr. Caldwell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or anything like it? A.—No, nothing like that. I thought Caldwell was a sneak when he came to my house.

Judge Neilson—Strike that out about Mr. Caldwell. Now answer the question.

Mr. Tracy—Did you express a similar sentiment to Augustus Storrs at your house within three months?

Mr. Beach—That is very indefinite.

Mr. Tracy—Did you make a similar expression to Augustus Storrs toward Mr. Beecher in the presence of his brother Charles? A.—No.

Q.—Or did you to Charles in the presence of his brother Augustus? A.—No.

Q.—Did not you say in their presence, at your house, within—since the termination of the libel suit of Miss Proctor against yourself—didn't you say to them in your house that Beecher was a sneak and a liar, and that if they said so, "Damn him, you would shoot him." A.—If what?

Q.—If they said so you would shoot him? A.—That I would shoot him? [Laughing.] I didn't say that.

Q.—Did you say anything in substance like that? A.—No.

Q.—Did you express a willingness to commit violence against Mr. Beecher in their presence? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say he was a sneak and a liar in their presence? A.—I don't recollect that I said that.

Q.—Did you express any disposition or willingness to commit violence against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, no.

Q.—Did you express any hostile sentiment toward Mr. Beecher in their presence? A.—I think I did; yes, Sir. I can give all that I said that I recollect.

Mr. Tracy—That will be proper when they tell us what you said.

Mr. Moulton—All right.

WHAT HE SAID TO MR. TENNEY.

Q.—Have you not, in conversation with Mr. A. W. Tenney, United States District Attorney for this district, recently expressed yourself in violent terms of hatred toward Mr. Beecher? A.—In violent terms of hatred?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—Not in violent terms of love. I didn't say that I hated him.

Q.—That is not the question, Sir. A.—I met him on a ferry-boat on the East River.

Mr. Beach—The expression, or the substance of the expression, that he had expressed himself in violent terms of hatred, does not call for a declaration of the witness, as they claim.

Mr. Evarts—We will carry the examination to a greater length.

Judge Neilson—The practice is undoubtedly to ask him whether he didn't make a certain specific statement, or in substance something like that. The question you put depends upon construction, it becomes a matter of construction, and one person might understand it to be violent and another might not.

Mr. Tracy—That argument will come in order when we contradict him.

Judge Neilson—It is not an argument; it is a mere suggestion by the court.

Mr. Evarts—We don't differ as to basis of conversation.

Judge Neilson—Now the question is, as to what he said to Mr. Tenney.

Mr. Tracy—The question is, whether you have not, in conversation with A. W. Tenney, expressed yourself in violent terms toward Mr. Beecher within three months?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, this is objected to. Suppose they would produce Mr. Tenney and examine him.

Judge Neilson—They could not.

Mr. Fullerton—But they would claim the right for Mr. Tenney to give what Mr. Moulton said, and then if we were to object to his being called we would be subjected to criticism.

Judge Neilson—They will first have to ask this gentleman.

Mr. Evarts—We have a right to prove by this witness, without contradicting him, that he has said these things.

Judge Neilson—Well, now, the question is whether you said that to Mr. Tenney on the boat—will the stenographer read the question?

Mr. Beach—Your Honor gets the question right, but the counsel does not.

Judge Neilson—I brought the ferry-boat in and he didn't. Read the question, please.

Stenographer—"Have you not, in conversation with Mr. A. W. Tenney, United States District Attorney for this District, recently expressed yourself in violent terms of hostility toward Mr. Beecher?"

Mr. Evarts—In violent terms of hostility you said; hatred is the word.

Stenographer—I made a mistake; hatred is the correct word.

Judge Neilson—Now did you or did you not? A.—I expressed myself as against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tracy—To Mr. Tenney? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did you express yourself violently? A.—Perhaps I did; I don't recollect now the expression that I used distinctly.

Q.—Didn't you call him a liar? A.—I do not recollect that I did; I may have done so.

Q.—And a sneak? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—A sneak and a libertine, and accompanying each with an oath? A.—I don't

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans — Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Maritana (Italian Opera)—Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Miss Anna Beaumont, Mr. Henry Peakes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Little Emly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

PARK THEATRE.—La Fille de Mme. Angot—Mlle. Berthe Girardin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Marked for Life—Lost in London—Mr. S. C. France.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning, THE DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.

By an almost unanimous vote, the additional China subsidy granted to the Pacific Mail Company by the now sufficiently notorious legislation of 1872 has been repealed by the House of Representatives. That is to say, the company retains the half million subsidy obtained for monthly China trips, from Congress in 1865, but is likely to forfeit the extra half million granted in 1872, for the purpose of securing an extra line of iron-built American vessels, which were also to make monthly trips and, together with the old line, to establish a semi-monthly mail service to China. The Senate's concurrence in the House resolution is hardly doubtful, any more than is the President's approval of it. The objection will be made by the company, and will, we suppose, be carried into the Court of Claims, that the repeal of the subsidy involves an unconstitutional exercise of power, by impairing the validity of a contract. But there is the obvious reply ready that fraud in the inception of a contract destroys its binding character, and we should imagine that the testimony taken by the Investigating Committee will be accepted as furnishing ample evidence of fraud. Moreover, the company failed to have their new iron steamers ready at the time agreed on, and apart from recent discoveries, that breach of contract would justify the Government in receding from their part of the bargain.

Mr. IRWIN yesterday, to use his own expression, "pumped his memory pretty dry" regarding the money which he has expended, and the "services" performed by those who received it. He spent $890,000 of the company's money, of which he kept $85,000. The remainder, according to Mr. IRWIN, must have been given away with a lavish hand to any one who happened to ask for it. There was Mr. FORNEY, for instance, who was reluctant to go into the matter, and thought that it was "unnecessary to employ him, because he did not know of anything to do," but who, nevertheless, "demanded" $25,000, and got it. For this he was "not to render any particular service." But one of the things "which STOCKWELL expected FORNEY to do was to keep SAM RANDALL quiet," which, by the way, he did not do, and apparently could not do. "The doorkeepers received large sums of money. Probably their services were more valuable than they intimated, as it was very important to have the friends of the bill present when a vote was taken." It seems that although no one was ever bought or sold in Congress in connection with this bill, it was very necessary to watch the members closely.

On the "intellect and tact" of Mr. SCHUMAKER, Mr. IRWIN placed a value which, in view of the plight that that gentleman is now in, may seem extravagant. But then, as Mr. IRWIN says, it was on "his prophetic powers, and not on his recollection," that reliance was placed. It seems that IRWIN had an agreement with SCHUMAKER; that the latter named his own price; that not one dollar of the money ever was returned, and that what was done with it by SCHUMAKER no one knows who will tell. Mr. KASSON made one desperate effort to get at the "bottom facts" by the following question:

"Do you know of any possible link of evidence that would lead us to trace any member or officer of the House partaking of any part of the subsidy?"

But Mr. IRWIN did *not* know of any. The whole examination is calculated to raise the mild wonder of the reader as to the standard by which the Pacific Mail Company selected its Washington agents. Obviously precision in keeping accounts and a good memory were not insisted on.

Mr. SCOTT, of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, taking advantage of a not very important error of our Washington correspondent as to the amount of bonds for which he is seeking a guarantee from the Government, presents a summary of the arguments in favor of granting the aid he is working for. But Mr. SCOTT hardly makes his case materially stronger by his statement. Even at $40,000 a mile, and 2,680 miles, the scheme is an unwarrantable one. The contrivance for reducing the amount to $35,000 per mile will not bear inspection. And, apart from all these matters of detail, the principle involved is very simple. If the road is sure to pay as well as Mr. SCOTT says it will, it does not need a guarantee. If it is not, the Government has no right to give one.

In an article which appeared in THE TIMES of Sunday, it was stated that Mayor WICKHAM was reported to have offered ninety thousand dollars of the out-door relief fund of the Department of Charities and Correction to the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," for distribution, and that Mr. HARTLEY, the Secretary, for some reason, was said to have declined the responsibility. It now appears that the rumor in question had no foundation in fact. Mr. HARTLEY informs us that he has not yet had an opportunity afforded him of either accepting or declining the amount named, or any amount, from the quarter indicated. He also states that the bank account of the "Association for the Relief of the Poor" is at present very small, while, on the other hand, the applications for assistance have never been so great in number. Considering this fact, perhaps no better time could be selected for making a trial of the Elberfeld house-to-house system of relief, which has been found to work so well in Germany. The subject is certainly worthy of the consideration of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Much progress has been made by the French Assembly in its arduous struggles toward framing a Constitution. Last Friday M. VENTAVON's bill passed to a second reading by a vote of 557 to 146. Yesterday the bill creating a Senate was passed to a first reading by a vote of 512 to 188. This is an unexpected victory for the Orleanists and Moderates; the Left and the Legitimists having vainly opposed the motion. It is not safe to predict the final issue of this contest over the constitutional measures now pending in the Assembly, but the action of yesterday was highly important. It is an attempt to determine the permanent character of French institutions by creating a body which shall hold the balance between the Executive and the Assembly in the event of a political crisis, and whose President will have a good deal to do with filling a vacancy in the Executive chair.

People who use sewing-machines will be interested to learn that there is a good prospect of a defeat of the scheme to induce Congress to extend the patent of the so-called "four-motion feed" for such machines. This patent, which is dated as far back as 1854, covers an attachment vitally necessary to the machines manufactured by the leading companies engaged in that business. The royalty on the attachment is so costly that it constitutes the greater part of the price paid by middlemen and retail customers. Whatever may be said of the abstract justice of a refusal to extend this patent, it is evident that such action on the part of Congress would be popular; it would necessarily work a great reduction in the price of that universal household companion—the sewing-machine.

We print to-day other two offers to contribute one thousand dollars to the sunk capital fund of an elevated rapid-transit railroad from the lower to the upper limits of the City. The names of the subscribers so far are as follows:

B. L. Ackerman	$5,000
Aaron H. Kemp	2,000
James M. Drake	1,000
John Henry Hull	1,000
F. B. Thurber	1,000
John Wilson	1,000
A. B. Mills	1,000
Benjamin Odell	1,000
Eugene Beebe	250
Total	$13,250

Considering the amount of the proposed preliminary guarantee to preferred stock and bondholders of the road, the subscription list is not very large. But, remembering that these offers have been made in a few days without concert and without personal solicitation, they represent a very promising beginning for a great undertaking. It will be observed that the conditions on which the money is to be paid do not perfectly agree. Some want a "central," while others want a "circular" road. To reconcile such differences of opinion, and to pave the way for concerted action, it would probably be well for the subscribers to embrace the opportunity for conference offered by Mr. DRAKE in his letter to-day. Comprehensive and uniform conditions of subscription could then be drawn up, which would obviate the danger of future disputes.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

It would be quite worth the while of any Democratic newspaper or organ to furnish the public with some information concerning the Democratic policy, present and future. There have been numerous occasions within the past few months when we might have reasonably expected some light on that subject, but very little has been provided. Nearly a fourth of the year, and fully one-half of a session of Congress, have gone by since the Democrats succeeded in choosing a majority of the members-elect of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress. Some of the ablest and most prominent of the Democratic leaders have been in the House and Senate during that period—men, too, who will retain their seats after the Democrats have come into possession of the fruits of their partial victory. A number of interesting and important public questions have meanwhile come before the country. But we think it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to gather from the expressions of these gentlemen anything like a clear and distinct statement of what the Democrats mean to do, or of what they propose, to enable them to gain complete possession of the Government. So far as can be judged from the record of the past three months, they are waiting, patiently and blindly, for "something to turn up." They are apparently relying entirely on the mistakes or faults of their opponents, and seem to have persuaded themselves that these will be sufficient to carry them through the Presidential election of next year.

It is no part of our duty to furnish advice or suggestions to our opponents; but we beg leave to remind them that it has been a cause of constant complaint with them, as against the Republican Party, that it lacked a positive policy, suited to the exigencies of the time. Perhaps they can afford to commit the mistake which they have so persistently urged against us. But we do not believe that they can afford it. The people have been induced, from various motives, to trust them with a considerable share of power. If the main incentive to this was impatience with the Republican leaders for their inaction on one or two important questions, the Democrats will certainly gain nothing by committing the same mistake. But that is precisely what, up to the present time, they have been doing.

On the financial question, for instance, the Democratic leaders undertook to play the part of the dog in the manger, with the important qualification that, though they would do nothing themselves, they could not prevent the Republican majority from doing something. They growled unceasingly against the Finance bill, but they had absolutely nothing to propose in its stead. Indeed, the objections which they brought against it were in themselves so contradictory as to show that they could do nothing in that direction if they tried. One-half of them were as ready to denounce the bill for what it did toward specie payments as the other half were to declare that it would do nothing. Democrats were to be found on both sides of every point connected with the bill. Some of them objected that it did not call in the Government notes fast enough; others that it did not substitute Government notes for the national bank notes. Some were sure that it would never secure the introduction of silver for fractional currency, and others that it was taxing the people to replace the fractional notes with specie. And so on. In the East the bill was held up as a failure because it did not contract. In the West it was bitterly opposed because it did not inflate.

Practically a confusion equally great has prevailed in the party with reference to the South, and especially with reference to Louisiana. No one would suppose, from the chorus raised by Democrats, from Gov. TILDEN down to the author of the Tammany Hall resolutions on Saturday evening, that there was any doubt as to what the Democrats believe on the Louisiana matter. But if we bring their professions to the very practical test of a comparison with their actions, we shall soon see that they are by no means consistent. There is, of course, plenty of denunciation of military intervention which tends to the advantage of the Republicans in Louisiana, but there is nothing but apology or silence for the same thing when it is solicited by the Democrats, and was to their interest. We hear a great outcry about displacing five claimants from the Legislature in response to the application of Gov. KELLOGG and of a majority of the Assembly present and having a *prima facie* right to seats; but we hear very little about the aid given by Gen. DE TROBRIAND, by which, and by which alone, those five men were enabled to give the Democrats what they claim to be the legal organization of the House. The game in which the Democrats were engaged when they called Gen. DE TROBRIAND to their aid was an entirely illegal one. It was of a piece with the tactics by which politicians of the John Kelly school, North and South, have been taught to "carry" a convention—a preconcerted motion rapidly put, a roaring vote, a rush, and the *de facto* officers claiming full authority. Plainly, it is neither the fact of military aid in organizing a Legislature nor the illegal character of the organization that troubles the Democrats, for they find no fault with either when their own partisans are the gainers. Indeed, we know of no stronger argument in favor of carefully protecting the power of the Executive over the military from abuse than the certainty that if the Democrats ever had the opportunity, and were tempted to do so, they would abuse it.

We could readily point out minor questions as to which it is impossible to discover what is the policy of the Democratic Party. But it is unnecessary. The inconsistency and confusion displayed by the party is an inevitable consequence of the eagerness with which popularity has been courted in every direction. That is a method "good enough until after election;" but if the party expects to make any progress next year, they will have to show some substantial reason for the popular confidence they invite.

"FOR CAUSE."

A good deal of rather dreary stuff has been written of late about the kind of reasons which ought to be deemed sufficient to procure the removal of appointed heads of Municipal departments. One blundering authority thinks that a reason which would be deemed sufficient for dispensing with the services of a clerk or scrub-woman, is equally sufficient for enabling the Mayor to turn out the executive head of a department of the City Government. Such a reading of the charter is pretty much on a par with the interpretation of the constitutional amendments which proved that some of their most important clauses meant exactly nothing. It would be absurd to expect from any such quarter a perception of the fact that the phrase "for cause" has a well-understood legal signification, and that the common sense of mankind and the decisions of executive officers intrusted with the power of removal agree in restricting its application to certain grave disabilities or culpable violations of duty on the part of the person to be removed.

In fact, the heads of Municipal departments in this City are subject to removal by the Mayor on precisely similar grounds to those on which the Mayor himself is subject to removal by the Governor. In the first case, the Mayor presents charges which necessarily involve—unless in the case of physical incapacity—the accusation either of culpable acts or of culpable failure to perform certain duties. Full opportunity is given to the accused person to answer these charges, and in order to afford a certain guarantee that the Mayor's decision should not be dictated by caprice or personal animus, the Governor is required to review and approve of the grounds of removal before they can be operative. For example, Mayor HAVEMEYER removed the Armory Commissioners on grounds which he considered perfectly satisfactory, but of which Gov. DIX declined to approve. The Governor failed to perceive that the public interests would be subserved by facilitating the removal of officials against whom no specific act of culpable neglect or of wrong-doing could be charged.

When the case of Mayor HAVEMEYER himself came before Gov. DIX, he took occasion to state with some explicitness, his views in regard to the reasons by which the removing power ought to be guided in dealing with public officials holding responsible positions. He says that the power of removal confided to the Governor "would seem by the Constitution to have been designed for cases of abuse or malfeasance in which no law had been infringed, and for which no legal redress had been provided. It is a high prerogative, to be exercised only in the interest of the public." In applying it to the Mayor's case, he showed that the charges contained "no imputations of corrupt motives, nor is it pretended that his removal is necessary to protect any public interest which will be imperiled by his continuance in office." Nothing can be clearer than that the local Executive should be as much guarded by considerations of this kind, in dealing with heads of departments, as he would expect the Governor to be in dealing with his own case.

If the head of a department can be removed on grounds which would be sufficient to warrant the discharge of a clerk, then a Mayor can also be removed for similar reasons, and that conclusion is absurd enough to show the fallacy of the current buncombe on this subject. The Mayor owes it to the public that his power of removal should be promptly exercised in cases where there has been a culpable, as distinguished from a merely technical, violation of official duty. The Commissioners of Charities were so removed, to the general satisfaction of the community. But he also owes it to the public that no mere partisan or personal motives should guide him in the exercise of a very important prerogative. Once the rule is established that a responsible member of the City Government can be turned out of office with the stigma implied in removal attaching to his name, and yet without any definite reason why it should be there, the number of men of ability and position willing to undertake official responsibilities will be much smaller than it is at present. That might be a desirable consummation for newspapers that thrive on the spoils of a thieving ring of local officers, but it would be a result calculated to fill the tax-payers with rather dismal forebodings.

WAR IN COLORADO.

Neither sheep-owners nor stock-raisers, of whom there are so many in Colorado, will ever be able to determine who was originally in the wrong. The feud sprang up, grew, and was nourished by excesses at the hands of both factions. The shepherds were anything but passive and peaceful; the cow-herds were aggressive and sanguinary. Rival interests clashed and passions blazed up angrily. And the following was the manner in which the war came about:

Sheep are prudent creatures and close feeders. When they have gone over a tract of ground, they have "nibbled so closely to the roots of the grass," to use the local phrase, that that particular tract appears to have been struck by lightening, or swept with a patent sweeper, or turned inside out. Grasshoppers and locusts, those twin traditional desolators of Western territory, are as naught in the spoiling trade beside a flock of sheep. Now, inasmuch as there are at present something like twelve hundred thousand sheep in Colorado Territory, and as those numerous flocks are assiduously engaged in destroying herbage for at least fifteen hours daily, it happens that they stray over extensive sections of land. Thus straying, it is not unnatural that they should now and then, in a country where there are no boundary fences, and where most of the broad acres are still recognized as "public domain," wander on to the ranges which cattle-raisers have chosen as their own. Wherever sheep come in Colorado, cattle cannot live; they are forced to give way before the desolating march of the all-consuming flocks. When this happened, the cattle-raisers objected. They grumbled because, as they asserted, the sheep farmers, not only took up all the lands the law allowed them for sheep-ranges, but they permitted their flocks to graze on the cattle-ranges, thus rendering the latter useless for stock purposes. The migration of the restless sheep from one county to others, whence they drove away cattle, was objected to by even those persons who owned no cattle, because it tended to diminish county taxable values. The cattle-men finally resolved that they would rather have a prairie fire than a sheep-farmer for a next door neighbor, and hostilities broke out.

The cattle-raisers took the law into their own hands. They said, "Keep your sheep off from our ranges, or we will drive them off." Then the shepherds answered, "If you meddle with our sheep we will 'fix' you with our Winchester rifles." Here was a difficulty furnished to order. One warlike shepherd, who entered a county which the cattle men claimed as their range, was very plucky and showed fight when ordered to leave. But he had not reckoned upon one line of tactics. One morning he walked out to survey his flocks, and found six hundred of his sheep lying dead, with their throats cut from ear to ear. As among these were a large number of merino bucks, worth more than one hundred dollars each, there was mourning in the shepherd's house that day.

This sort of thing was continued in different parts of the Territory until several thousand sheep were slain. Sometimes a shepherd would find his flock poisoned; another time, driven to death by strange dogs; yet another, spirited away. Shepherds began to threaten vengeance dire on stock-raisers, and to prophesy that the latter would yet be driven entirely out of the Territory. Personal encounters sometimes occurred; and it seemed as if every one might soon be compelled to carry his life in his hand. Finally a compromise has been suggested; and the stock-growers themselves deprecate any further slaughter of innocent sheep, even though the motive be vengeance on their owners. The sheep still roam at their own ruminating will; and the cattle still yield before them. Most persons believe that as sheep-raising is far more profitable than stock-growing, and as the profits are more speedily made, the latter business in Colorado may be given up. But the English continue to introduce fine blooded cattle into the Territory, and many of those Englishmen who are the largest land owners in Colorado are interested in stock-farming. So that this "little war" is not yet over.

THE MISSING BOOK.

It is probable that the book for which £1,000 is offered, published in 1830 by LINDSELL, of Paternoster Row, and suppressed by an injunction of the then Lord Chancellor, on the ground of statements it contained relating to the royal family, has reference to the late King of Hanover. While Duke of Cumberland he gained credit for the commission of crimes of a far deeper dye than any imputed to his brothers, and when his valet was found dead, from wounds, in a room adjoining his own, popular opinion did not hesitate to impute the crime to his Royal Highness, and to suggest the most infamous causes for its commission. The matter was, as far as possible, hushed up and never satisfactorily explained. What gave deeper color to the surmises against the Duke were certain opinions expressed by an eminent medical authority to the effect that the valet could not, from the nature of the wounds inflicted, have, as was pretended, killed himself. There is no doubt that Mr. GREVILLE had a good deal of light to throw on this dark subject, but it is not probable that Mr. HENRY REEVE will care to risk its ventilation, even in the next batch of the diary, and it is likely enough that the members of the royal family, having in view recent disclosures, are anxious as far as possible to stop up contributory channels.

This is not the only book suppressed about the same period. BARHAM, the author of *The Ingoldsby Legends*, mentions that JERDAN showed him a copy of Capt. ROCK's letters to the King, containing a list of Irish Peers, with a history of their families, the means by which their honors were obtained, and, especially, the conduct of the representatives of most of the noble families during the insurrection of 1798 depicted with great bitterness. The whole five hundred copies, with the exception of that which JERDAN showed BARHAM, were burned in Ireland, and this one remaining copy he was about to send to the King, who had expressed a wish to see it. If true, it was, no doubt, a record of ineffable meanness and duplicity, for a baser aristocracy than that of Ireland up to 1820 never breathed. Lord CORNWALLIS epigrammatically expressed himself in regard to some of them when he wrote how he longed to kick—being then Viceroy—those whom he was compelled to court; and described the Irish Militia, which this precious aristocracy officered, as a corps dangerous to everybody except the enemy.

MONSTROSITIES IN LITERATURE.

There seems to be no help for it. The press is still flooded with the poorest and most contemptible trash, foisted upon an all too unsuspecting world under the title of "cheap literature." When there is so much that is good in literature to be had for the asking; when public libraries are endowed in every large city in most of our States; and works once rare are now brought within reach of the humblest purse, it really is almost incredible that the weak inventions of romantic people, who hammer out stories and sketches much as they would make horse-shoes—by the dozen—should have any sale. But the gilded trash lies piled high upon the bookseller's counters, and volumes through which impossible heroes dance, and in which lachrymose heroines are forever sighing after the Infinite, are sent broadcast throughout the land.

The dominion of the "dime novel" was scarcely over when there sprang into existence a series of weak and vulgar imitations of the tricky and fantastic style of French writing. Hundreds of novels, whose main characteristics were Gallic names for the principal persons of their insignificant stories, and short paragraphs of from ten to thirty words each, appeared on the literary horizon. These books, which were produced almost literally by the wagon-load, were, and still are, sent westward to the frontier, and southward among illiterate populations, where they do their work of corrupting the public taste. There is in them no native strength, no savor of the soil, no delicate portrayal of familiar types—none of the subtle influences and refined local coloring which make the works of those mighty twins, ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, productive of such good in France. The novels are mainly free from the grosser vulgarities, but they are ruinous to the morals in many senses, usually managing to invest wicked men and women with a halo of glory simply because they prefer to be erratic and miserable rather than straightforward and happy.

On all the great through routes of travel in this country one encounters huge piles of flaming red, yellow, and green covered books, which are unhappily not so innocent as the medical almanacs which they closely resemble, but are filled with the most astonishing narratives of murders and murderers, of foreign and domestic banditti, of scandal most foul, and doggerel most dreadful. One wakes suddenly from his nap in the comfortable chair in the palace car to find himself confronted by the glaring gaze of a green bandit on a yellow ground—a coarse cut of a gallows, or a house in flames, instead of a delicate engraving which tells of fresh fields or of sweet faces. The demon of coarseness seems to have infused his ugly spirit into much of the cheap periodical literature in the land, despite the fact that admirable examples of the manner in which beauty can be united with cheapness abound on every hand. Who buys the tawdry pamphlets, with their weak stories and insolently bad cuts? They are sold by thousands, and people while away the hours of travel with the inventions of the latest vulgarist, turning aside with cool disdain from the charming creations of HAWTHORNE, and the mingled pathos and sarcasm of THACKERAY, which would not cost them a penny more than is asked and obtained for trash.

Sometimes, however, the vulgarists come to grief, and a good thing, which is also cheap, finds favor in the eyes of the masses. But it is only the simplicity of genius which can achieve this success. The herd will have its coarse and coarsening books, and will pay roundly for them, too. It takes a secret pleasure in asserting its uncultivated taste; in taking up that which is unlovely and highly flavored and crude, and putting down that which is finished, and artistic, and natural. Yet probably a slow and steady progress in favor of the popularity of a high and dignified literature is made. A good poem will always strike all classes, and will sell. If there were more strictly good writers, who can also be called popular in the best sense, perhaps the green and yellow abominations which now hold their own so persistently would vanish altogether.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The promised season of English opera was entered upon at the Academy of Music last evening, when "Il Trovatore" was represented. Performances of this sort do not appeal very successfully to the habitual frequenters of Italian opera, but it is evident that they have a public of their own, for the audience last night was large, appreciative and respectable. The interpretation of "Il Trovatore" was so good as to handsomely repay attendance. It was by no means equal to the rendering of the same work by Mme. Rosa's company, two years ago, but it was smooth and correct, and sufficiently spirited to be decidedly impressive. Miss Kellogg's *Leonora* is a well-remembered effort. The lady is one of the most conscientious artists of the age, and also one of the best trained, and all that conscientiousness and skill can accomplish crowns her labors. Her singing is as true and as finished as ever, her voice as pure and as flexible—a *soupçon* of shrillness in the higher tones being the only token of a life of unusual industry—and her acting is animated and free from restraint. That Miss Kellogg's dramatic impulses are not strong is still undeniable, but it is clear that she has progressed so far in her art as to be able to effectively simulate when she cannot feel. Her portrayal of *Leonora*, it may be inferred from this, was symmetrical and very pleasing. Quite as much can be said of the personations of her associates. *Azucena* had for a representative Miss Beaumont, a mezzo-soprano endowed with a strong voice, and of exceptional talent as a songstress. *Manrico* was depicted by Mr. Maas, a tenor whose voice is of rather small compass, but a performer who uses his organ with cleverness and taste; and *Count Di Luna* was embodied by Mr. Carleton, whose rich baritone is always agreeable to the ear. Every familiar air in the opera—and so many airs in "Il Trovatore," are familiar that the elderly lady in the story might complain of the opera as she did of "Hamlet," on the ground that it was made up of quotations—was applauded, and several numbers, among which were "Il balen," and the tower scene, had to be repeated. The series of recitals thus auspiciously commenced, will be continued with a rendering of "Maritana," by Mme. Van Zandt and Mr. Castle, this evening.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF CARNARVON.

A dispatch from London announces the death of the Countess of Carnarvon, at the family residence in Grosvenor square. The deceased peeress, who was the only daughter of the sixth Earl of Chesterfield, was born in 1834, and was married to the present Earl of Carnarvon in 1861.

REV. GEORGE TRASK.

Rev. George Trask, the well-known anti-tobacco apostle, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, at Fitchburg, Mass., yesterday. He was seventy-eight years of age.

HON. JOHN H. WALKER.

Hon. John H. Walker, President of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, died at his residence in Erie, Penn., yesterday morning, aged seventy-five years. Deceased had been in feeble health for some time. He served several terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and one term in the State Senate, in 1849. He was the most prominent member of the Bar in that section of the country.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may add my name to the list of one thousand dollars willing to contribute toward a central elevated rapid transit from City Hall to northern line of City limits. A. B. MILLS.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Friday, Jan. 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am willing to give one thousand dollars for the purposes of rapid transit, upon the like conditions as Mr. Drake and Mr. Hull.

BENJAMIN ODELL.

No. 80 VESEY STREET, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I have already intimated, it is not in my power to undertake any active duty connected with the subject of rapid transit, but I should be happy to consult with any persons interested in the subject who may desire to meet for this purpose, at the office of Drake Brothers, No. 66 Broadway, on Wednesday next, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES M. DRAKE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

A POLITICAL RETORT.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* recalls the following incident of the Zachary Taylor campaign: "Gov. Wise and a friend were canvassing Virginia, the friend for and the Governor against Taylor. The Governor contemptuously alluded to old Zach, and frequently called him 'Old Ignorance,' whose speeches were written by his son-in-law, Bliss. When the Governor's opponent came to his turn, he simply retorted: 'When Ignorance is Bliss 'tis folly to be Wise.'"

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF ASSEMBLY AND SENATE.

THE RATE OF INTEREST ON NEW-YORK CITY TREASURY DEPOSITS—PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER—TAX ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES — IMPROVEMENTS AT HELL GATE AND HARLEM RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The Legislature reassembled at 7:30 o'clock this evening. In the absence of Mr. Maguire, Mr. Alvord occupied the chair of the Speaker in the House.

NEW-YORK TREASURY DEPOSITS.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill to amend section 35 of the charter of the City of New-York. The amendment relates to but a single line of the section, and provides in effect that the Mayor and Chamberlain may deposit the moneys of the City Treasury in banks at rates less than four per cent. The bill was accompanied by a petition signed by Mayor Wickham and Chamberlain Lane, urging speedy action on the bill on the ground that the authorized banks of deposit refuse in the present easy state of the money market to receive the public moneys at four per cent., the rate exacted by the present terms of section 35. The bill, on motion of Mr. Daly, was by unanimous consent ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, and will doubtless pass in the Senate and Assembly to-morrow.

TAXATION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester, introduced a bill to relieve bonds and mortgages from taxation, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT REFORMATION FUND.

Mr. Beach, of New York, introduced a bill to amend the act of 1839 to create a fund for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It provides that hereafter all theatres, halls, or rooms in the City of New-York used by amateur histrionic, musical, or other kindred societies or companies, for the purposes of entertainments, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the poor or for charitable or religious purposes, shall be exempt from payment of the usual license fees while in use for such objects.

HELL GATE AND HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Hess, of New-York, called up the concurrent resolution offered by him two weeks ago asking Congress to press forward the work of improving Hell Gate and the Harlem River. Mr. Prince, of Queens, made a brief address urging the adoption of the resolution and outlining the advantages which its completion would bring to the commercial and mercantile interests of the City of New-York. The resolution was adopted.

BILL TO PROTECT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

In the Senate there were but ten members present, and barely a quorum in the House. In the Senate the following bill was considered in committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading:

Section 1 of the law passed 1857 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to throw or cause to be thrown into the waters of the port of New-York, within the City and County of New-York, or at any point opposite to or adjacent to the shores of the City and County of New-York, on the Hudson River or below Throgg's Point on the East River, nor the bay inside of Sandy Hook, any cinders or ashes from any steam-boat, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, recoverable by the Commissioners, and for such penalty the steam-boat from which such cinders or ashes were thrown, its owner and master, shall be liable. And any steam-boat having any pipe or opening so constructed as to admit of passing ashes or cinders through the same into the water shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each and every day such pipe or opening shall exist, to be recoverable by said Commissioners in an action against the owners of such steam-boat; and such steam-boat shall also be liable therefor. It shall be lawful for either of said Commissioners of Pilots, or agents of said Board of Commissioners of Pilots, at any time in the day time to go on board of and examine any steam-boat in the harbor of New-York, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such pipe or opening exists on such steam-boat.

SEC. 2. The port of New-York, wherever the same is mentioned or referred to in said act to establish regulations for the port of New-York, or any act relating to the waters of the said port, shall be deemed and taken to include all the waters of the North River or East River adjacent to or opposite to the shores of the City and County of New-York, as the boundaries of said City and County of New-York are now fixed by law.

SEC. 3. The various scows employed by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn or by contractors for removing the ashes, garbage, and refuse of said cities, while moored at the various dumping boards of said cities are hereby designated and required to receive directly all ashes, garbage, or rubbish from any steam-tug or vessel in the harbor of New-York; and in addition to the foregoing provisions, two or more scows shall be located at one or more of said dumping-boards on the East and North Rivers respectively, or at such other points as the Commissioners of Pilots may direct, for the special use of boats and vessels wishing to discharge ashes, garbage, or rubbish, and the ashes, garbage, or rubbish received by all of the said scows shall be disposed of as part of the refuse of and at the expense of said cities.

Section 4, chapter 409, of the laws of 1872 is hereby repealed.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

NOMINATION OF MR. KNAPP TO SUCCEED GOV. BEDLE AS CIRCUIT JUDGE—REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Both houses of the New-Jersey Legislature assembled this evening at 8 o'clock. Gov. Bedle sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of Manning M. Knapp, of Hackensack, as his successor upon the Supreme Court bench in the Hudson Circuit. The nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House, Mr. McDonald, of Hudson, introduced a bill for the incorporating of a new ferry company between some point in the northern part of the county and New-York, to be known as the "People's Ferry Company of Hudson County;" and Mr. Rabe, of Hudson, a bill to prevent gas companies from collecting rents for meters.

The Republicans held a joint caucus in the Senate Chamber. They tendered George M. Robeson the honor of a complimentary nomination for United States Senator. They made no second choice, but it is understood that if the nomination of ex-Gov. Randolph be bolted by a respectably large share of Democratic members, they may combine for the re-election of Hon. John P. Stockton. The question of going into joint meeting with the House for the election of State officers, was under advisement. The conclusion arrived at was that while they will be compelled by a law of the United States to go into joint ballot for the election of a United States Senator, they will not be obliged to remain and ballot for State officers. The respective houses will meet in their chambers at noon to-morrow, and cast their ballots for the respective candidates for United States Senator. Failing to agree they are to reassemble at noon the next day and go into joint ballot to make a selection. The Republicans will hold another caucus this evening, and then will decide just what course to pursue upon the Senatorial question. If the opposition to Ex-Gov. Randolph's nomination shows any strength the Republicans may join with it to defeat him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, was nominated by the Republicans in joint caucus to-night for United States Senator, he receiving 25 votes; Courtlandt Parker, 4, and Thomas H. Dudley, 2. The nomination was made unanimous.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Nov. 22, headed "Miss Braddon in Trouble," in which my name has been most incomprehensibly and unwarrantably introduced. I neither know nor have ever known anything whatever about any one of the persons mentioned, nor of the subject matter of the paragraph; and I have to request that you will kindly print this statement of mine to that effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES KNOWLES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1874.

DEATH OF THE $25,000 COW.

The Paris *Kentuckian* of Jan. 20 says: "On Saturday last the Fourth Duchess of Oneida died at Hon. T. J. Megibben's. She was purchased by Megibben & Bedford October, 1873, at Campbell's New-York Mills sale, for $25,000. She leaves a bull calf, three months old, by Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, said to be one of the finest Dukes in the country. There was, of course, no insurance on her. Thus the $25,000 heifer has met the same fate as the $40,500 cow. Mr. E. G. Bedford has been particularly unfortunate, having heretofore lost two costly bulls."

PACIFIC MAIL.

RE-APPEARANCE OF IRWIN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

THE WITNESS MAKES A STATEMENT AS TO THE USE MADE OF MONEY—AGENCIES OF THE LOBBY AT WORK—HE GOES OVER THE LIST OF RECIPIENTS OF MONEY AND EXPLAINS THE NATURE OF THE SERVICES RENDERED—COL. FORNEY TO KEEP SAM RANDALL QUIET—STOCKWELL'S VIEWS OF THE VALUE OF PERSONAL INFLUENCE—THE CONSIDERATION TO SENATOR COLE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The examination of Mr. Irwin to-day was quite interesting, but threw no additional light upon the expenditure of the money by which the Pacific Mail subsidy was passed. So far as the testimony affected Schumaker, it tended to strengthen the conviction that he was employed to bribe and corrupt members of Congress. Irwin seems to have been very careful to avoid any knowledge of what Schumaker did to induce members to vote for the subsidy. He says Schumaker wanted to get out of the business, but nobody could be found to replace him in the House. Irwin also shows that a larger sum than the $750,000 was expended by him, though the amounts do not yet appear very clearly stated. There has been a story in circulation for some time that W. B. Shaw received $15,000 on pretense that he divided it among newspaper correspondents "on the row." Irwin says that such was not the case, and that Shaw's testimony about his making the arrangement with Stockwell was correct. Irwin will make out the fullest account of his expenditures, which he can now do, and will present it to the committee at its next meeting. To-morrow the meeting of the committee is for business, and the taking of testimony for the subsidy business is postponed.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Richard B. Irwin again appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. Having been asked what was the understanding with Mr. Fant when he placed money with him, the witness replied that it was the same general understanding as with others, that he should use his influence and render the best service he could.

SHERILL'S, MORAN'S, AND INGHAM'S SERVICES.

Irwin then, at the request of the committee, took up the list of those who had received money, and explained the nature of the services they rendered. He said Sherill, Moran, and Ingham belonged to the same class of cases. Their services were substantially as follows: At the time the Pacific Mail subsidy was pending in the House, after it had passed the Senate, it became exceedingly important for him to know how large the majority would be for or against the measure. If they had a majority they could reasonably count on the passage of the bill. It was a matter of policy to pass directly on the amendment in the way of concurrence. On the other hand, if it was known the majority was against them, it was to allow the Senate amendment to be non-concurred in without unnecessary discussion, and let it go to a committee of conference. The outside opponents were representing the company as being desirous of having the amendment non-concurred in as a trick, and this report the witness wished to silence. He came to the conclusion above stated after Sherill, at his request, had seen a few of the members to ascertain the condition of things.

THE SUBSIDY CLAUSE IN THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated to the Committee on Ways and Means that his committee had finished the Post Office Appropriation bill, with one exception, namely, an appropriation for the Pacific Mail Company. His committee wanted the help or suggestion of the Committee on Ways and Means before they reported the bill to the House. He did not know whether there would be any question or dispute about paying the $500,000 on the old contract, but as to the additional subsidy nothing was done last year. The Attorney General had given an opinion that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was entitled to their subsidy.

Mr. Dawes informed Mr. Garfield that the committee would consider the matter.

THE TESTIMONY RESUMED.

Mr Irwin, resuming his testimony, said that Sherill, Moran, and Ingham were employed because they could obtain information regarding the opinions and probable action of certain members before those in charge of the bill could go on with the matter. With regard to Cormick, he and Stockwell had been engaged in correspondence; this man had been so troublesome that witness told Stockwell to pay him and keep him out of the way, which was done. A. W. Randall kept him informed of everything; he was told to go on and use his influence with his personal and political friends, and was not supposed to be actively at work on the floor of the House.

JOHN W. FORNEY EXPECTED TO KEEP SAM RANDALL QUIET.

John W. Forney was absent from the country, and therefore was not able to speak for himself. Witness was instructed by Stockwell to employ Forney. Witness did not want to do so, because he thought it to be unnecessary at the time. He found Forney exceedingly reluctant to enter into an arrangement. Forney said it was unnecessary to employ him, because he did not know of anything to do. But Forney asked for $25,000, and for this he was not to render any particular service. Witness, at Forney's request, showed him the list of names canvassed, when Forney said he did not think he could do anything with it. Witness repeated to Forney that Stockwell directed him to employ him; Stockwell supposed there was a large Pennsylvania interest against the subsidy. Witness told Stockwell that was not so; one of the things which Stockwell expected Forney to do was to keep Sam Randall quiet. Witness did not think there was any use to make such an effort, because Randall was an active and consistent opponent of the Subsidy bill; the witness laughed at what Stockwell said about Sam Randall; he only wanted to show what Stockwell's idea was—in short, impugning Randall's integrity.

AGENTS HIRED BY STOCKWELL'S DIRECTION.

W. B. Shaw was employed by Stockwell's order, on the recommendation of one of the most ignorant members of the Board of Directors, Henry Clews.

Mr. Kasson reminded the witness that it was unnecessary to make comments on individual character.

The witness, resuming, said the nature of the service rendered by Shaw had been correctly stated by himself. A. B. Corwine was also employed by Stockwell's order. Witness did not think Corwine rendered any special service. Witness never expected that he would. Corwine had a long correspondence with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and the result was that witness was ordered to employ him. J. G. Berrett and Sam Ward were employed by Stockwell's order. These gentlemen had concisely and accurately stated the nature of their services. Mr. Averill was also employed by Stockwell's order, on the recommendation of Rufus Hatch. Mr. Abert had concisely stated the character of his own service. Mr. Chittenden came here while the bill was pending before the Senate and performed the same character of services as others, canvassing members, &c. He rendered no service that was not honorable and proper.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF THE DOORKEEPERS.

The two Doorkeepers, Boyd and Hersey, received large sums of money. Probably their services were more valuable than they intimated, as it was important to have the friends of a bill present when the vote was taken. In March the Subsidy bill was defeated by one member going out and bringing in two others to make a tie vote, and, with several others, thus defeating it. Witness said it was not uncommon for members themselves to send for absent friends or enemies of a measure. The amounts paid to these Doorkeepers were fixed on the recommendation of one of his subordinates. As to John M. Morris, the witness had already stated the amount paid to him was for printing.

The witness here corrected a mistake in his previous testimony. Instead of paying A. H. Whitney one hundred thousand dollars he paid him sixty-five thousand dollars. With regard to his former remark, he had now to say he sent to the *Sunday Herald* two hundred dollars with a communication; but, according to the statement of Capt. Berrett and the proprietor of that paper, he did not receive the money, and witness did not believe he did. As to the late *Daily Patriot*, he paid that establishment two hundred dollars for the printing of an advertisement correcting errors which had appeared in an editorial. That paper was consistently opposed to the subsidy. In reply to interrogatories by Mr. Roberts, the witness said that Abert's services were almost entirely of a clerical character. He was not expected to use his influence with members, because his acquaintance and influence were limited. He belonged to the party then in a very small minority. The services rendered by Abert were in witness' house; he wrote letter, carried messages to Stockwell, &c. Abert would have received the money he did whether the bill passed or not.

SCHUMAKER'S SERVICES.

He paid Shumaker in accordance with his agreement with him. He did not consider the sum extravagant, considering the character of his services. He asked Schumaker what he demanded for his services, and Schumaker said $350,000. This was as near the conversation as the witness could remember. Witness had been three times offered three sums exceeding $100,000 for his services in other directions, which he declined. If his services were worth $100,000, Schumaker's were certainly worth $500,000. He considered Schumaker a man of intellect and influence, and with policy to carry the subsidy through the House.

Q.—Did not Mr. Schumaker belong to the same party as Mr. Albert?—you stated that Mr. Albert possessed no influence with his party. A.—Mr. Schumaker was differently situated. He possessed large influence in and outside of his party. Witness further said that Schumaker was a man of so much tact and ability that there was no one who could replace him in his business on the floor of the House. Witness did not suggest any disbursements. The only information he had upon that subject was from Schumaker's testimony. If the committee could make head or tail of it, the witness could not. Not one dollar he gave Schumaker ever came back to him. Mr. Stockwell told witness he understood Schumaker had four hundred thousand dollars, but witness said no.

Q.—You sent in your resignation severing your connection with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at the time you had a large amount of money in your hands? A.—A number of checks for large amounts were in my hands and some money; a portion of them had been used.

STOCK DEALINGS.

Q.—Did your understanding with Mr. Stockwell include stock operations? A.—Stockwell offered before we made the arrangement to carry for me ten thousand shares of stock, and guaranteed to me not less than ten dollars a share. Witness told him he had not time nor inclination to watch the stock market. He was not cognizant of any stock operations affecting the subject of the subsidy; not from his own knowledge, but only from report.

Q.—You say you disbursed $750,000. Is that the total amount disbursed by you? A.—It is not. I cannot say what is the total amount till I see the original canceled checks. I assume that the additional amount of $140,000 is correct. I presented the account of the money to Stockwell. I made up a statement and account for the whole sum, except $85,000 which remained in my hands in July, and which he assumed I should keep. I account for $805,000 in this way. The gross amount was $890,000. This is the entire amount which has passed through my hands.

Q.—Was any more money expended? A.—I know that Parsons received $13,500 from Stockwell.

Q.—Have you any more information on this point? A.—Only from hearsay.

In further testimony the witness spoke of Stockwell's statement with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, receiving a full discharge on the payment of ten thousand shares of the company's stock. This included everything. Witness had now, so far as he could recollect, stated the name of every man to whom money was given.

BUYING CONGRESS IN THE LUMP.

Mr. Niblack—Hersey, an assistant door-keeper, received eleven thousand dollars. It is represented to me that Hersey claimed he could control three members of Congress, and nine thousand dollars of that amount was given to him for that purpose. A member of the House told me this. A.—I never heard of it before. If this were so I presume the members would have gone after the money.

Q.—There are always men here who claim, for a consideration, to influence the votes of members of Congress? A.—No doubt. I have had the opportunity in the way of offers to buy Congress in the lump if the article could be delivered.

Q.—I understand that members are often sold out without their knowledge, when there is no ground or reason for doing so, but simply as a part of the plan adopted by the lobby.

SCHUMAKER'S PROPHETIC POWERS IN DEMAND.

Mr. Foster—What did Mr. Schumaker represent he could do? A.—He made no representation at all. I had known him as a member of Congress. He was reluctant to come into this business, but I employed Schumaker because he could make the canvass of the whole House, and was the best man to take hold of our business, and to show exactly how it stood.

Q.—How was his memory at that time? A.—I relied on his prophetic power and not on his recollection.

In reply to Mr. Wood, the witness said he was never engaged in lobby schemes in California, never having been at Sacramento. He considered himself virtually in charge of the subsidy about the 1st of of February; that was before the failure of the bill in the House, which was on the 21st of March.

THE MONEY PAID WHITING.

Q.—Did you give the amount stated to Mr. Whiting for himself, not to be divided with anybody else? A.—I did not understand the money was to be divided. My opinion is he kept it all. He was a strong friend of Senator Cole, of California.

Q.—You gave him the money because he was a strong friend of that Senator? A.—Because, being a friend of Mr. Cole, he would be able to get the earnest support of Senator Cole to the measure; I knew that Mr. Cole would take an active part if his friends were interested, but would not if his enemies only were interested; Mr. Cole regarded the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company as opposed to him, and Mr. Cole knew Mr. Whiting to be his friend.

Q.—What was the effect of the arrangement with Mr. Cole? A.—When the bill came up in the Senate I found Mr. Cole took a leading part in the matter, and was satisfied Mr. Whiting had made a satisfactory arrangement.

Q.—You don't know of any members who changed their votes after the subsidy measure came back from the Senate? A.—The first vote in the House was in committees where there were no yeas and and nays. The yeas and nays were taken the last time, when the number in the negative was about the same as before.

Q.—Notwithstanding there were no yeas and nays in the first instance, you think it probable some gentlemen changed their votes? A.—I heard it so said, but I do not know.

Q.—Was it not indicated to you that some members would change their votes? A.—No; I could not have listened to such representations.

Q.—Were there no members of the House who could have been applied to in like manner with Senator Cole? A.—There were no men in the House who had real or fancied wrongs to resent.

Q.—It was to convert Cole from a lukewarm to an active advocate of the subsidy? I hope you will endeavor to make clear the real and true reason why these men charged such large sums of money.

The witness in answer to Mr. Beck said he knew B. C. Whiting; he knew Mrs. Cole and Mrs. B. C. Whiting, but he never knew the two Whitings to have married two sisters; he did not know A. H. Whiting to be a brother-in-law of Mrs. Cole, but he had heard that A. H. Whiting was a brother or cousin of B. C. Whiting. At the instance of Mr. Beck the witness said he would make up a condensed statement of all the amounts expended by him and to whom.

Mr. Beck—Was Mr. Shaw to keep all the fifteen thousand dollars given him for himself? A.—Shaw was employed by Stockwell; I yielded to his directions; I reported the amount he was to be paid; let everybody skin his own skunk; I understood that Shaw had information from Mr. Clews that he was to be employed, and Stockwell said he was employed.

Mr. Wood—Did Samuel A. Hatch, Schumaker, or Whiting furnish you with lists of members of the House whom they could influence? A.—Mr. Hatch was the only one who showed a list of any kind containing the names of members he could influence; he wanted to show who his acquaintances were; it was a manuscript list or roll-call; there were about twenty marked names on it; that is my impression.

Q.—Who were they? A.—I cannot recall them; two or three were from Missouri and several from the Louisiana delegation, whom he knew personally; I did not give him money to influence them.

Q.—Did any of your agents report to you that they had paid money to any members or officers of the House? A.—No, except as to the Doorkeepers Boyd and Hersey.

THE WITNESS'S MEMORY PUMPED DRY.

Mr. Kasson—An impression seems to exist that the testimony before this committee would affect some members of Congress. Do you know of any possible link of evidence that would lead us to trace any member or officer of the House partaking of any part of the subsidy?—if so, I ask you to state it. A.—I know of none. I have endeavored to state every fact. I think I have pumped my memory pretty dry.

The witness stated during his examination that B. H. Cheever was employed by Stockwell on Clews' recommendation. Clews wrote a number of letters from Washington to New-York pending the subsidy question. He asked Stockwell to stop this letter-writing, and called Cheever into Stockwell's room, and gave him a check for five thousand dollars. He then told Cheever to go and wait till he sent for him. Cheever came here, and, being fluent, talked with members. John Roach was not employed to work for the subsidy, but it was promised by Stockwell if the subsidy was voted that Roach should build the ships of the company.

MOTIVES FOR SECRECY.

Mr. Dawes closely interrogated the witness, asking him what reason he had for keeping concealed the names of those he had employed to obtain the subsidy if, as the witness had said, there were no arrangements but what were honorable. The witness answered, because persons thus employed are sensitive, and because an impression prevailed that men who received large sums for their services were doing something wrong.

Q.—Was there any arrangement that their names should be kept secret? A.—No.

Q.—Then why should you have concealed their names? A.—I regarded it as confidential employment.

Q.—Did you not say at a former stage of the investigation that you could not honorably disclose their names? Why did you say so? A.—I could not reveal their names, because it would have subjected them to scandal and torture.

Q.—If they were employed for legitimate and honorable purposes, how could it have been dishonorable to disclose their names? A.—It has always been considered dishonorable to disclose the names of persons so employed.

Q.—Did they understand it was dishonorable? A.—It was inherent in the nature of our engagement. A disclosure of their names would subject them to a rigorous cross-examination, their motives would be suspected, and it seems to me I would be violating confidence to give their names for any purpose.

The further examination of the witness was postponed until Wednesday.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to insert a clause in the Post Office Appropriation bill to appropriate, as heretofore, five hundred thousand dollars for carrying the monthly mails between San Francisco and China and Japan. This is in accordance with the original ten years' contract for monthly service about which there is no dispute. They considered the question of appropriating for the additional allowance provided by the law of 1872, which is the matter now under investigation, but came to no conclusion regarding it. The Committee on Ways and Means have as yet given no answer to Representative Garfield's inquiry of this morning in regard to the latter feature.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with some surprise the article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this date relating to the Texas and Pacific Railway and myself. It is difficult to understand how a paper such as THE TIMES, having access to reliable information, would allow such a statement to be made in its columns. I take it for granted that no one of the editors of the paper ever could have read either the bill or memorial submitted to Congress by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

The company never asked Congress to guarantee interest on $50,000 of bonds per mile. It proposed in the bill and memorial that Government should guarantee interest on bonds to the amount of $40,000 per mile, to be secured by a mortgage on the railway, its equipment, Government lands, revenues, and franchises, of which not exceeding $35,000 per mile should be used for constructing and equipping the road up to Government standard; with the further provision that all moneys should be expended under the control and direction of Commissioners of the United States, and that not one dollar of bonds should be issued, except to represent expenditure certified to by said Commissioners. So that in no event could over $35,000 per mile be used in constructing and equipping the road, and of these $35,000, all bonds in excess of the actual expenditure would remain in the control of the Treasury of the United States.

These bonds being the company's bonds, not the Government's, secured by a first mortgage, and bearing interest at five per cent., the only liability the Government assumed would be an assurance to the purchaser of the bond in Europe or elsewhere that the interest would be promptly paid.

To provide for this interest the bill provides:

First—That the Government shall retain the entire sums due for military transportation and its postal and telegraph service.

Second—That the company shall pay into the United States Treasury the net proceeds of the sales of Government lands.

Third—A sufficient amount of the earnings of the line, with the sums before recited, to meet each interest payment ten days before its maturity; and,

Fourth—As a further security, five thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury for each mile of road built, with power to sell the same to meet any contingency of the company failing to deposit the amount necessary for such interest payments, by reason of insufficient earnings during construction.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that it will require but five thousand dollars per mile of gross earnings to give the company ample means to meet this interest. And the ability of the company to earn this amount cannot be doubted, when the Union and Central Pacific Roads, running through a country less rich in natural resources, now earn eleven thousand dollars per mile, of which eight thousand dollars is from local traffic alone.

I believe, and have so stated to the committees, that in no event, in my judgment, would Congress ever be called upon to appropriate a dollar to meet this interest, as the resources of the company would be able to take care of the question.

The bill as amended omits the line to San Francisco, and embraces a mileage of 1,940 miles to San Diego, which, at $35,000 per mile, would amount to $67,900,000, the interest on which at five per cent would be $3,995,000.

The connections proposed, through the Atlantic and Pacific to St. Louis, and via Vicksburg and New-Orleans with all the Southern lines of railway, aggregate 740 miles, on which the bonds would amount to $24,200,000, on which the interest would be $1,210,000. So that the entire interest, as proposed in the bill, would be but $4,605,000 per annum, if the entire amount allowed for construction and equipment were issued, which would not be the case unless they were actually required for such purposes. By connecting the Atlantic and Pacific with the Texas and Pacific east of the one hundred and fourth meridian, as provided in the bill, and using but one trunk line from the point of junction through to the Pacific coast, two results are accomplished:

First—Connections are formed with Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, and all points east thereof to the Atlantic coast, thus giving increased earnings to the line west of the point of junction to provide the interest promptly as it matures.

Second—It will restore to the Government about thirty millions of acres of public land that is now under grant to these companies.

By the plan proposed, the Government will have a transcontinental line completed, without the issue of a Government bond, or the appropriation of a dollar of money. Through this line it will save, in its military, postal, and other departments from three to five millions of dollars per annum in its entire Southern territory, and will have the means for a prompt, economical, and humane solution of the Indian question. There can be no doubt that the Government can thoroughly protect our Southern border with less than one-third of the military and other forces now employed there at large expense.

Through the roads provided for in the bill outlets will be given by way of New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York. And it will be of great service as a practical measure in promoting the general interests of the South, and in reviving the depressed manufacturing and other business interests of the North.

With the foregoing facts spread before Congress and the public generally, I think it very remarkable that THE TIMES should permit such a perversion of them to appear in its columns. I trust you will correct it, and give this note a prompt insertion, and as prominent a position in your paper as you did the misstatements published to-day.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
President Texas and Pacific Railway Company.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE RICARDO TRIAL.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE MOTHER—TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL MEN.

The trial of Dr. Ricardo, of Passaic, for assaulting Walter Schaefer, with intent to kill, was resumed yesterday morning in the Passaic County Courts at Paterson. Mrs. Schaefer, the mother of the boy, was placed on the stand and cross-examined by Mr. Jonathan Dixon for the defense. She testified: Dr. Ricardo called, on June 29, the day after Dr. Watson called; he said I was making unnecessary trouble and expense for myself; about the medicine, he said he left the powders to be given to the patient every fifteen minutes; there were about twelve powders there at the time; it was on the Saturday evening after the breaking of his arm that I gave Walter the powder, and the effect was alarming; he could not be roused from sleep; Dr. Ricardo said he must be very sensitive to medicine for that effect to happen; I never told the Doctor that Walter had alarming symptoms after that time; I did not tell him that I did not give the medicine as directed, because my husband told me not to tell him; I continued giving the powders until the Sunday night, and washed off the discoloration; the discoloration was said to be mortification; Dr. Ricardo said it was merely a question of time when the arm would rot off; after I washed the arm the Doctor said the washing must have sent the mortification in, and to convince me he would give the child more chloroform, which would bring it out; after that Monday I gave Walter no more of the Doctor's medicine, but my own, which was sometimes brandy and water, and sometimes sulphur pills to clear his blood and calomel to quiet him; I gave him these about every two hours; Mrs. Roberts made a waist for Walter in view of his probable death.

Redirect—I found the memorandum of giving the medicine last Saturday; there was a change made in the time of giving the powders; the first prescription was two powders; on the next Monday it was changed to every two hours for the morphine; on the next Saturday the morphine was to be given every hour.

Dr. Van Riper was summoned, and testified that the bandage was not properly applied by Ricardo, and the effect would be serious if it was kept that way for four days and inflammation had set in; if left as it was strangulation must have set in, and as soon as that occurred the bandage should have been removed; death to the arm was certain to ensue after such a process; the object of giving morphine is to lessen the pain; about one-sixteenth of a grain should be given to a child of that age; one-half grain doses on a child of that age would be death to the child, repeating it but once, and it could not be repeated again as the power of swallowing would be gone; every surgeon of ordinary knowledge would expect that mortification would set in where gangrene appeared twelve hours after the application of a bandage, and would remove the bandage from the arm. The witness was cross-examined, and other witnesses called, but no testimony other than that already published was elicited.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING—ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

THE FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE YEAR—STATEMENT OF THE WORK DONE—CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York was celebrated last evening in Association Hall, in the presence of a highly intelligent and densely packed audience. The platform was occupied by the officers of the association and the speakers of the evening. Vice President Wilson's entrance was greeted with applause. The exercises were opened with one of Wesley's hymns—"Sing to the great Jehovah's praise," etc., the audience rising and joining. Rev. Mr. Elder then read from the twelfth chapter of the First Corinthians, beginning at the twelfth verse: "For, as the body is one, and hath many members," etc., and offered a fervent prayer for more earnest effort in the work of the association. Mr. J. F. Wyckoff then read the Treasurer's report, showing: Balance from 1873, $414 26; members' dues, $9,158 77; donations, $10,794 70; interest on Stokes Fund, $400; net income from building, $9,316 50; army and navy account, $1,275 67; deposit on keys of gymnasium boxes, $241 95. Disbursements, $31,350 02; balance in hands of Treasurer, $151 83. The Secretary's report, read by Mr. R. R. McBurney, made a flattering exhibit. Through the Bowery branch 9,000 lodgings and 166,000 meals, of which 62,000 were free, were furnished, 2,000 situations were procured, and $600 was spent in aiding young men of the higher social class. The parlor receptions, Sunday teas, monthly receptions, religious meetings, concerts, lectures, classes, and the gymnasiums were all well patronized, as were the Bible classes. There were 1,003 religious meetings at the central building, and 13,000 books were given out. The separation of the sexes at these meetings was recommended. Hundreds of soldiers and sailors were cheered with pleasant reading matter, tracts and prayer-books. A larger building than that in use in the Bowery was said to be needed. The only debt on the association is the $100,000 mortgage on the building. The retirement of Morris K. Jesup from the Presidency and the election of William E. Dodge, Jr., was announced, as was also the fact that the International Association will meet—for the first time since the war—in Richmond in the Spring. Another hymn was then sung by the audience, commencing:

"Oh! praise our God to-day."

The Chairman then introduced Vice-President Wilson, who stepped forward and said: God in His providence has given you young men of this Christian Association your being in this age and in this land of great opportunities and of grave responsibilities. You are now in the morning of life—of conscious, proud life; in the vigor and strength of youthful manhood; the world is to you radiant with light and beauty. The skies seem to look down upon you with glorious greetings, and the earth to throb at the touch of your footsteps. Hopes, aspirations and ambitions thrill and inspire you. You feel the wild pulsations of the days before you, hear the tumults of the conflict, and "cherish noble longings for the strife."

But do not fail, young men, to remember that this grand battle of life is no brilliant parade, no holiday warfare. It is no march down Broadway nor up Fifth avenue with burnished arms, flashing banners and glad music, cheered by the greetings of admiring thousands and the smiles of beauty, friendship, and love. It is a stern, continuous, never-ceasing conflict. In this battle you are not volunteers, but conscripts rather. Never can you be mustered out, pay commutation, furnish substitutes, desert your banners, nor leave your struggling, perishing ranks. The storms of battle may beat upon you and sweep over you. The snares of the tempter may entrap your footsteps, and appetites and passions may beleaguer you in flank and rear. Before you the embattled hosts of ambition, of avarice, and of adverse and mighty interests will contest and dispute every step of your advance. Comrades "weary with the march of life" will fall and perish around you. You must brush away the tears of friendship, bid them a hasty farewell, close your thinning ranks, and hurry on. Loved ones, bound to you by sacred ties and endearing associations, and those who inherit your blood and bear your names, to whom you cling with the tenacity of deathless love, will pass from your clinging clasp on to the unseen shores, saddening your lives with the sorrows of wounded affections.

Wearied with the never ceasing conflicts, by disappointments and losses, the harmonies of your feelings will be rudely jarred, and your natures grow sterner and harder. The confident hopes and high-raised expectations that now make the smiling futures gleam and glitter before you, may yield to perplexing doubts and chilling distrusts. Even the greatest of earth's losses, a believing heart, may pass away from you.

But whatever fate may betide you, whether victory or defeat, success or failure, in your hopes and aspirations, you should ever strive to keep the heart hopeful and trustful, fresh and tender, quick to respond to the appeal of want, the cry of pain and the moan of sorrow. Turn you, then, young men, while the music and the bloom and the beauty of the world gladden you to the teachings of philosophy, and to the examples of the grand and noble souls, of the age, for inspiration and guidance. Above all and over all, the lessons of experience and the teachings and examples of the wise and good, will be to you in coming conflicts an abiding trust in God, and a sublime faith in the doctrines and teachings of the Divine Master. That trust and that faith, which look up to the Heavenly Father when the heart throbs heavily with sorrow and disappointments, defeats and losses, or with victories that turn to ashes on the lips, are the surest, if not the only, forces that can sustain the drooping spirit, the weary brain, and saddened soul. You young men of this Christian Association, and of kindred associations, profess to accept that trust and faith. In that faith which sees in all things the guiding and chastening hand of a loving Father, and in that trust leans confidently upon the Divine arm, you can go forth to the conflicts of the future inspired by the immortal hopes of everlasting life.

To you young men of this generation in America are given greater opportunities and upon you are imposed larger responsibilities than were ever given or imposed upon the young men of any age or of any land. God has given you a vast continental republic, with illimitible resources to be developed for human happiness and power. You live under a republic that accepts as its fundamental principle the sublime creed of human equality before the law, that equality which was born of the Christian idea of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. [Applause.] In this age and in this land and under this government you are in the possession of larger and higher powers than are possessed by the young men of any portion of the globe. These powers are to you fountains of inspiring ambitions and bright hopes. Here the loving heart, the tender conscience, and the instructed reason can achieve grander results for individual and public prosperity, progress, development, and happiness than can be achieved in any land beneath the bending arches of the skies. If wealth allures you, all industries are open and free, and the successful examples of men who "have achieved the golden fruitage of success" are all around you. If professional honors inspire you, the highest professions in the land are open, and illustrious men are before you who have won "renown and power and friends and gold." If the glittering prizes of ambition, and the lofty aspirations of public life beckon you onward, the highest honors may be won by those inspiring toils by which man masters man, and by which the brave and daring heart conquers even the obstacles of "low birth and iron fortune."

But these opportunities open to the young men in this age of America of all nationalities bring with them high responsibilities. These responsibilities must be bravely met by the Christian young men of this City and this broad land. That robust Christianity which shrinks not from the turmoils, strifes, and conflicts of laudable endeavor should grapple bravely with the evils that poison and corrupt. Public life needs reforming; private life demands purification. [Applause.] Drunkenness, that blighting, withering curse, must be extirpated. Ignorance must be enlightened. Society and the Government must be carried forward and upward, so that this Christian nation and its free institutions shall be an alluring and guiding example for the nations.

Among all the instrumentalities for good, for reform, for elevation, and for progress, I place the Young Men's Christian Associations of the land with the first and foremost. The young men of these associations, inspired by Christian faith, go forward with open-handed charities, with loving words and inspiring examples, to the lowly and suffering sons and daughters of toil, misfortune, and sorrow. One of the largest, if not the largest, of these associations that now cover the land with blessings and benefits, is this association here in the commercial capital of the Republic. [Applause.] Your reports give some faint conceptions of your contributions and labors. But how much you have done, and how faithfully and how well you did it, may perhaps never be revealed to mortal eyes. But remember young men, I pray you remember, that good deeds inspired by purity and love, if not recorded upon historic pages, will never be consumed by moth or rust. They will bud and bloom and blossom upon the earth and grow brighter and gleam immortal in the heavens. Remember then your precious opportunities, here in this great commercial City, and the responsibilities that rest upon you. Your task is indeed noble and godlike. In striving to brighten homes and cheer lives darkened by sin, shadowed by want, or suffering, or sorrow, you are doing a work for patriotism and philanthropy, humanity and Christianity. Christianity will applaud and God will bless. To have performed generous deeds, to relieve suffering ones, and to have spoken loving words to gladden the sorrowing heart, to have rescued the fallen, and to have persuaded the erring, whose feet were gliding downward, to retrace their steps, will when earth's labors are ended, be to you precious memories, sweet consolations, and immortal possessions. Then, when the laurels of victory, won in the battle of life for power and renown and gold, are withering and fading, good deeds and loving words for struggling and suffering humanity will "break with bloom upon your brows." Then, when the possessions of earth are vanishing, the passing soul will see the heavenly mansions in the Father's house, prepared by Him who will say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." [Great applause.]

Mr. Wilson was followed by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of this City, and Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, in eloquent addresses full of sound Christian advice to young men, and replete with happy illustrations. They were many times interrupted with applause. The exercises closed with the singing of the doxology and a benediction.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES—TESTIMONY AND AFFIDAVITS PRESENTED.

The Committee on Contested Seats, appointed at the recent meeting of the members elected to the Republican Central Committee for 1875, consisting of Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Chairman, and Assistant District Attorney Geo. W. Lyon, District Attorney Phelps, Messrs. Horace M. Ruggles, and G. Parker, met at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Sixth avenue, last night, to hear contestants. Testimony concerning the conduct of the primary elections in the Fourth and Eighth Assembly Districts was presented. The contestants in the Eighth District were first heard. The regular ticket at the primary election in this district was headed with the name of John N. Lanthier, and the opposition with that of John Meeghan. The opposition allege that the election was conducted in an irregular manner and that a number of frauds were perpetrated, in proof of which several affidavits were presented, purporting to be signed by many members of the District Association. Ex-Assemblyman Solon B. Smith, who appeared to defend the regular candidates, denied the truth of nearly all the statements made, and claimed that of 284 fair votes polled the regular ticket received 270, as was certified to by a majority of the inspectors of election and the opposition only fourteen. The committee, after subjecting the witnesses on both sides to a cross-examination, closed the case, which will be hereafter decided upon. The contestants in the Fourth District were then called. The regular ticket at the election was headed with the name of E. S. Newins, and the opposition with that of Thomas Brown. Mr. George Law, on behalf of the opposition, read a number of affidavits made by various persons charging that at the primary election in the district frauds were perpetrated and voters insulted and intimidated.

Mr. Nathan H. Hall, for the regular candidates, denied the truth of the charges preferred, and argued that the regular ticket was duly elected, having received a majority of the votes polled. A number of witnesses were examined in this case, and the committee finally adjourned without making a decision. Contestants in the Third and Sixth Districts will be heard on Wednesday, and those in the Twenty-first Ward and West Farms on Friday.

HONORS TO THE WINNER OF THE ORATORICAL PRIZE.

DINNER AT DELMONICO'S—ADDRESSES BY CHANCELLOR CROSBY AND OTHERS.

The students of the University of the City of New-York assembled in force last evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, to do honor to one of their number by participating in a substantial banquet. The fortunate recipient of this honor was Mr. John C. Tomlinson, the winner of the first prize in oratory at the late intercollegiate contest. Dinner was served a little after 8 o'clock, and at its close Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University, in a few well chosen sentences stated that it gave him the greatest pleasure to share in doing honor to one who had so greatly honored his Alma Mater. Then, referring to the contest in which their guest had so distinguished himself, he said that in honoring him they also honored the principle which underlies that contest. He thought that purely physical exertions had been honored exclusively in our colleges about long enough, and that the time had come to pay at least equal honor to mental exertions. After the conclusion of Dr. Crosby's remarks the guest of the evening modestly disclaimed all honor for himself on account of his recent triumph. He thought that the instructors under whose charge he had been had far more to do with his achievement than he himself. This concluded the purely collegiate part of the speech-making.

The toasts of the evening were then in order. The first was, "The University of the City of New-York," to which Dr. Crosby responded. Then came "The Council of the University," which was answered by John Taylor Johnston. Then came "The Faculty," responded to by Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, who gave the students present some exceedingly good advice. "The Senior Class," "The Junior Class," "The Medical Department," "The Law Department," "The Philomathean Society," "The Press," "The Medical Profession," "The Bench and Bar," "Our Invited Guests," "The Eucleian Society," were then toasted and responses made by W. R. Parmly, G. B. Cooke, Prof. Jacques, A. T. Hoffman, W. Reid, J. S. Auerbach, Rev. Dr. John Hall, James Ticknor Fields, and others.

PAYMENT OF TAXES EVADED.

A GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT—METHOD OF THE ALLEGED FRAUD.

The Grand Jury of Essex County concluded their labors yesterday, and, on coming into court, submitted a remarkable presentment relating to the evasion by wealthy citizens of the payment of their taxes. In the City of Newark the laws sanction the deduction of bona fide indebtedness to persons in the State from the aggregate of personal taxable property. The object of the law is to throw the tax where the property is, and where the debtor claims a deduction by reason of owing to his creditor, to lay the tax on the debt as property in the hands of the creditor. The amount sworn off in the City of Newark has in some years amounted to nearly four millions of dollars. The frauds upon the law are perpetrated by the creation of temporary debt, incurred a short time before, and liquidated a short time after the day of assessment of taxes, so that on that day the tax-payer can swear that he owes a given sum, which must be deducted from his taxable property. The practical manner in which the evasion is accomplished is as follows: On the day before assessment day the person desiring to evade taxation goes to a bank where he has credit and hands in his note at three days for say $50,000. It is discounted and the amount placed to his credit. So far the object is not effected, because he is liable to be taxed on the $50,000 on deposit; but he gives his check on that deposit to a banker for the purchase of $50,000 in legal tenders or United States bonds. Then he has no deposit to be taxed, and United States bonds are exempt from taxation. After assessment day has passed the bonds are resold and the proceeds deposited to meet the note when it falls due. By this sharp transaction the evader saves $1,000 and defrauds the city of it. After reciting the above facts the presentment goes on to state that those who engage in these transactions are not the poor and needy, but the rich and prosperous members of the community. They are men whose credit stands high—Directors in banks and in institutions which hold sacred trusts of money for widows and orphans, children and poor people, who must pay more tax because these honorable gentlemen evade paying theirs. The Grand Jury understood that it was doubtful if indictments would lie in these cases, but they considered it their duty to present their views to the court, and to say that if they are not crimes under the law they should speedily be made so by statute.

THE FERRY-BOATS DELAYED.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night the ice in the East River began to pack. The two Fulton Ferry boats were caught in the cakes, and for fully two hours neither was able to extricate itself. At midnight the ferry-house presented an extraordinary spectacle. It was packed to its utmost capacity with people anxious to reach their homes in Brooklyn. Many were delicate women, unaccustomed to such a strait at such an hour, and one or two gaping babies were in the throng. These were in the worst of humor, but the men for the most part seemed to take the annoyance with a good grace, and smoked and cracked jokes, and made bets on the time at which the boat might be expected to reach the pier. Such as were single left the ferry-house and took lodgings for the night at the hotels in the neighborhood; but those who had expectant wives on the other side of the river held on patiently until an early hour this morning before they were rewarded by the arrival of a boat. The ice did not look strong enough to walk on, or many would have repeated the feat of Friday and Saturday. It appeared to be more massed and thicker on the Brooklyn side. The other ferries along the East River were in a similar predicament, and those who walked from one to the other, hoping for better things, had their labor for their pains.

THE UNITED STATES EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The sixth annual meeting of the United States Evangelical Alliance was held last night in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The business of the Alliance was transacted at the Executive Committee meeting which preceded the annual gathering. The annual report, which had been prepared by the Secretaries, was considered and amended in executive session before it was offered to the Alliance. When the proceedings began at the regular session the officers for the coming year were elected. Hon. William E. Dodge still remains President and all the other officers, except the Corresponding Secretary, who will be Rev. W. W. Atterbury, remain the same as before. The annual report, which was adopted as it came from the Executive Committee, relates the well-being and success of the alliance during the year, which is attributed chiefly to the achievements of the New-York Conference. For the same reason, the report says, most of the friends of the Alliance on the continent of Europe desire to have the next General Conference held on Anglo-Saxon ground. In this connection it was stated to the meeting that a proposition, emanating from some persons in Europe, was made asking that the next General Conference be held in Rome, but this was regarded as altogether impossible and contrary to the best interests of the Alliance, and a letter recommending that it be held either in Edinburgh or Dublin was sent to England. The report states that one of the results of the last General Conference might have been the establishment of branch alliances in various parts of our country, but there is only one new branch—that for Wisconsin, formed Dec. 21, 1874, at Appleton, Wis. The document also referred to the intervention of the alliance to prevent the persecution of converts to the Christian faith in the Turkish Empire. A memorial was presented to the Turkish Minister at Washington, and an answer from Constantinople had not yet been received. It was likewise stated that the contributions made by American Christians for the relief of the families of Rev. Messrs. Prouier, Carrasco, and Cook, lost on the Ville du Havre, amounted to about twenty thousand dollars. The funds had been invested partly in United States and New-York City revenue bonds for four years at seven per cent., and part of it had been transmitted to a committee at Geneva, composed of eminent Christian gentlemen of that city, who are personal friends of the bereaved families.

THE MEMORY OF BURNS.

ANNUAL TRIBUTE OF THE CALEDONIAN CLUB—SONGS, SPEECHES, AND DANCING—THE ST. MUNGO CELEBRATION.

The members of the Caledonian Club celebrated the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns last evening at their club-rooms, in Sullivan street, Chief John S. Dingwall presiding. The large hall of the club-house was decorated with the flags of England and Scotland, and over the dais at the upper end of the room was suspended the flag of the United States. Shortly before 9 o'clock over five hundred persons sat down to dinner, and afterward spent the evening in social enjoyment. First on the programme was the address to the Haggis, which was delivered by Mr. James Walsh, after which the Chief proposed the first toast, "The day we celebrate." Rev. Dr. Mitchell responded. He reviewed the life and writings of Burns. There was no other name in all Scottish literature that would call forth such enthusiasm among Scotchmen. The meeting there that evening was nothing when compared to the vast number of Scotchmen and Scotchwomen, admirers of Burns, who were celebrating the day in other places. They were proud of their nationality and remembered with pride the name of Robert Burns. They loved him because he was their natural poet, and while they did not worship him in the sense of that word, yet they held him in the highest place in their estimation, and were ready to give him the highest honors they could bestow.

Mr. David Thompson then sang "There was a man was born in Kyle," after which Mrs. and Miss Gourley rendered "Welcome, Jimmy dear" in excellent style. "The Memory of Burns" was then drunk in silence, after which the Chief proposed the toast of "The Land of Our Birth and the Land of Our Adoption." This was responded to by Mr. John L. Wilson, Editor of the *Scotsman*, in an appropriate speech. Mrs. Baird then sang "O, sing to me the Auld Scotch songs." The next toast was "Scotchmen's Sons in America," which was responded to by Mr. Mathewson, Mr. Walcott singing "The Sword of Bunker Hill." The list was closed with the toast of "The Lasses," which was responded to by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, after which they repaired to the upper rooms and dancing was commenced and kept up until a late hour.

The St. Mungo Association, which is named after the patron Saint of Glasgow, and which is composed exclusively of natives of that city, celebrated the day by a dinner at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, Mr. John McKinzie presiding. Among those present were James Knott, John Ross, Col. Price, J. O'Shaugnessy, J. Simson, and Thomas Miller. Among the toasts given were "Robert Burns," "Our Adopted Country," and "The Land of Our Birth." After dinner the evening was spent in a social and enjoyable manner.

At Mr. John Sutherland's, in Liberty street, a number of Scotchmen dined together, but the proceedings did not partake of a public character.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Abner Doubleday, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Lieut. Col. Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman L. S. Trimble of Kentucky, and Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Gore-Jones, of the British Legation, and Gen. R. Lenox Banks, of Albany, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

State Senator H. C. Connelly, of Kingston, N. Y., and Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. C. Grover, United States Army, and Prof. C. S. Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Brevoort House.

TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization met yesterday and elected John Kelly Chairman, and Henry D. Purroy, George W. Morton, and E. D. Gale Secretaries. A committee of three was appointed to revise the by-laws of the General Committee, and, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of that body, delegates from the various Assembly districts and the two wards were appointed a committee to draft complimentary resolutions to be presented to John W. Chanler, its retiring Chairman.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the lungs.

Catarrh.—POND'S EXTRACT is nearly a specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

The Burglar Alarm.

Referred to so complimentarily in a recent issue of this paper, is made by the CHAMPION BURGLAR ALARM AND ANNUNCIATOR COMPANY, and was awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM at the late Exhibition of the American Institute.

No house complete without it.
Principal Office, No. 40 West 18th st., New-York.
L. G. TILLOTSON, President.
CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Oh, think what a world we would have of it here,
If those with bad teeth or bad breath would go
Elsewhere, say to Saturn's comfortless sphere
And leave all this nice, pretty earth here below
To nice and sweet people—to people who won't
Forget to keep clean, and to use SOZODONT.

I suffered for years with a pain in my left shoulder. GILES' LINIMENT OF AMMONIA cured me. CHAS. A. SECOR, No. 418 5th av. Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures coughs and colds instanter.

For pains in side and back, apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Relief comes while you rub. 10

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

PUTNAM—WYCKOFF.—At the Gramercy Park Hotel, on Monday, Jan. 25, by Rev. J. N. Galleher, Mr. GEORGE L. PUTNAM to Miss LETA V. WYCKOFF.

DIED.

BUSH.—At her residence in Rye, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 24, Miss REBECCA BUSH, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

BOYLE.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, WILLIAM THOMAS BOYLE, son of Thomas Boyle, aged 32.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Dennis W. Buckley, No. 18 East 54th st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

COOLIDGE.—At Oxford, England, on Jan. 4, 1875, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH NEVILLE, aged 54, wife of Frederick W. Coolidge, and daughter of the late Henry Brevoort, of this city.

DOYLE.—At his late residence, No. 403 West 34th st., on Sunday morning, 24th inst., of pneumonia, CORNELIUS DOYLE, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Church of St. Michael, 32d st. and 10th av., Wednesday morning, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to be present without further notice.

FIELD.—On Sunday, 24th inst., after a lingering illness, Hon. MAUNSELL BRADHURST FIELD, eldest son of the late Moses Field, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3:30 P. M. The relatives are invited to meet at the residence of his brother, M. Augustus Field, No. 182 Lexington av., at 3 P. M.

☞ Washington and New-Haven papers please copy.

GARRICK.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, PATRICK GARRICK, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 671 Lexington av., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, to the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GILLELAN.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, the 23d inst., of acute bronchitis, ETHEL, infant daughter of John and Belle Gillelan, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Murray street, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty street at 10:30 and 11:15 A. M.

GORDON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Jan. 25, 1875, PHILIP, son of Letitia and the late Philip Gordon, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Sunday, Jan. 25, CHARLES WALTON, infant son of William H. and Mary A. Gordon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock. Interment at St. Mark's Church, New-York.

HALSEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 23d inst., AGNES, wife of James W. Halsey, daughter of the late Alexander McClure.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 48 West Grand st., this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

HARRIS.—On Sunday morning, at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, THOMAS C. HARRIS, Captain in the United States Navy.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, at 1 P. M.

L'AMOUREUX.—On Monday, 25th of January, 1875, of pneumonia, Mrs. MARY BOSTWICK, widow of Andrew L'Amoureux, aged 77.

Funeral services at the residence of Daniel E. Pike, No. 290 West 12th st., 12 noon, on Wednesday, Jan. 27. Friends invited.

LINDLEY.—On Saturday night, Jan. 23, at No. 12 East 23d st., MARY ELIZABETH LINDLEY, eldest daughter of Rev. Daniel Lindley, late of Natal, South Africa.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d st. and Fourth av., Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MERRELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, SARAH, widow of William R. Merrell, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, the late William and John Bloodgood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Dellinger, No. 122 West 13th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In Old Lyme, Conn., Jan. 15, Mrs. EMILY M. MOORE, widow of the late Capt. George Moore, in the 74th year of her age.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., at his late residence, No. 303 Adelphi st., JESSE C. MORRIS, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

POTTS.—Jan. 25, EMMA H., beloved wife of Thomas Potts, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 120 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICE.—On Monday morning, 25th inst., ERASTUS B. RICE, late Chief Clerk Drawback Bureau, Custom-house, New-York, aged 53 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 353 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

SHARP.—On Friday, Jan. 22, WILLIAM SHARP, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Asbury M. E. Church, Tarrytown, to-day, Jan. 26, at 12 M. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 11 A. M.

TATE.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, WILLIAM TATE, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 11 Prospect place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., Jan. 25, HANNAH, widow of Benjamin Weed, aged 97.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the Presbyterian Church.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

ANOTHER DAY REQUIRED FOR MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Continued from Third Page.

upon the witness the necessity of seeing or referring to the testimony which he has already given relating to the details of the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—We are examining this witness, and we don't like to have suggestions put to him as to what may be the necessary answer.

Judge Neilson—Still you are sensible of the fact that you are allowed to go back to it without going over the interview.

Mr. Evarts—We are closing our cross-examination, and are going over facts which were not before considered.

Judge Neilson—I am calling attention to the fact that the question asks what has been gone over before.

Mr. Evarts—That is exactly what the question is, whether there was anything said at that interview concerning the truth or falsity of the accusation.

Judge Neilson (To the stenographer)—Take the last down as the question. It may be a modification of the question before asked, and when you have it down, read it to the witness.

WHAT WAS SAID AT THE INTERVIEW.

Stenographer—The question is, "Whether anything was said at that interview concerning the truth or falsity of the accusation—the interview of December, 1870? A.—The only word that was said to me by Mr. Beecher with regard to Mrs. Tilton's confession was at the foot of the stairs, when he asked me if I had seen the confession, and I told him yes, and he said, "This will kill me."

Q.—That was all that was said? A.—That was all that was said, Sir. I don't know whether that is a denial or not, Sir.

Q.—After the interview between Beecher and Tilton had closed that night, did Mr. Tilton say to you that all the answer Beecher made to him after what he had said to him was, "This is all a dream, Theodore?" A.—Mr. Tilton told me that after he had spoken to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher said, "This is all a dream, Theodore."

Q.—He said that was all the answer that Mr. Beecher made? A.—He said that was all the answer Mr. Beecher made; that is all I remember.

WHAT HE SAID TO SENATOR JACOBS.

Q.—You know Senator Jacobs, of this city—John C. Jacobs? A.—Yes, Sir, I know him.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with him at Albany at any time with regard to the Beecher-Tilton scandal? A.—I don't recollect whether I did or not, Sir.

Q.—Did you, at Albany, in the Spring or Winter of 1873, during the session of the Legislature of 1873, in a conversation with Mr. Jacobs, when the Beecher-Tilton scandal was the subject, say to him that if this matter was ever investigated Mr. Beecher would be proved to be all right? A.—I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Q.—Do you remember if you did not? A.—If I had any recollection about it I would tell you.

Q.—You mean to say you have no recollection? A.—I have no recollection about that.

Q.—Have you a recollection of conversing with him on the subject? A.—I think I did talk with Mr. Jacobs about it.

Q.—In that conversation did you say anything the substance of which I have repeated? A.—I think I carried the impression through it that Mr. Beecher was not a guilty man.

Q.—Did you not say, in substance, that whenever the truth in this matter was known Mr. Beecher would prove to be an innocent man? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir; I remember the substance of what I said. My impression with regard to it I have just given to you.

Q.—What was it? A.—The impression I have of what I said is that Mr. Beecher was not a guilty man.

Q.—How did you convey that impression, by looks? A.—It must have been by words.

Q.—You conveyed it by words? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the substance of the words conveyed in that impression to him, that when the truth was known, that when this matter was investigated, Mr. Beecher would prove to be an innocent man? A.—I don't recollect those were the words that were used; that was the substance of it.

Q.—Did you say anything on the subject of what would be the result of an investigation? A.—I don't recollect that I did, Mr. Tracy.

HE SAID BEECHER WAS A PURE MAN.

Q.—Do you know Archibald Baxter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him touching the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was it? A.—On "'Change" somewhere.

Q.—Soon after the publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you say to him about it? A.—I don't recollect precisely the words.

Q.—Did you say to him—? A.—I had two conversations with him, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to him in substance that Mr. Beecher was not guilty of the charge made against him in the Woodhull publication? A.—No, I didn't. I think I told that; when I was pressed pretty close by Baxter, I said that Beecher was a pure man.

Q.—You told him that Mr. Beecher was a pure man? A.—That I thought he was; something of that kind, Sir.

Q.—You say you were pressed by him. Didn't you go to him voluntarily? A.—I volunteered the first time to go to him. The first conversation I had with him was the conversation alluded to about the Woodhull publication. In that first conversation I told him that Mr. Bowen was the original author of the stories; that the stories originated with Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Bowen said that he would substantiate the charges, but when asked to produce the evidence he had failed to do it, and that the differences between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton had been settled. About the Woodhull publication, I said that if it was true it was infamous, and if it was false it was diabolical; and that if Mr. Beecher's life was not an answer to the charge, I didn't choose to make any. The second conversation I think Mr. Baxter came to me about and questioned me concerning it. I think I told him then in substance—I denied the guilt of Mr. Beecher, and told him in substance that he was a pure man.

Q.—Did you say this to Mr. Baxter in substance: "If you will only be patient, you will be convinced that Mr. Beecher is as good a man as you, Baxter, had ever believed him to be?" A.—I really do not recollect the conversation.

Q.—Didn't you use that language? A.—If I had any means of recollecting that language I would do it; but I have no means of recollecting the language.

Q.—But will you say you did not use that language to Mr. Baxter? A.—I haven't any remembrance from which I can recollect the language; but I gave him a very high opinion of Mr. Beecher, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Baxter ask if you did not mean purity in a special sense? A.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—Did you make any reply? A.—To what? Mr. Fullerton—To what you don't recollect. [Laughter.]

Mr. Tracy—Didn't Mr. Baxter say there were different meanings to the word purity. Did you mean Mr. Beecher is pure in the ordinary sense of the word. Was he chaste, or had he broken the seventh commandment? A.—I do not recollect that.

Q.—You don't recollect that? A.—I gave him the idea he hadn't broken the seventh commandment.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I don't recollect, Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Did Mr. Baxter ask you those questions? A.—I don't recollect whether he did or not; but I gave him a very high idea of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Will you say that he didn't ask you those questions? A.—If I had any recollection about it I would give you it.

Q.—Will you say he didn't ask you those questions? A.—Why, if I had any recollection about it I would say so, but I cannot.

Q.—I am asking you what Mr. Baxter asked you? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—What reply did you make to those questions? Did you or not say in answer to those questions, "He is pure in that sense; not only is he now, but he always has been a pure man, as I believe?" A.—I don't recollect the answer, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear that you didn't make any reply? A.—I don't understand you. I can't answer you more positively than I have.

Judge Neilson—We simply want you to say if you did or not. A.—I have no recollection about it.

Judge Neilson—Then you can't say you did not? A.—I don't recollect those words, your Honor. The impression I gave him was that Mr. Beecher was a pure man; if Mr. Baxter said I did I should say so if Mr. Baxter should say so.

Judge Neilson—Can you say you did not use those words? A.—I can't say I didn't use those words.

A CONVERSATION WITH EDWARD A. BIDDEN.

Mr. Tracy—Now, do you know Mr. Edward A. Bidden? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is he a member of the Produce Exchange? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you had a conversation with him concerning the Woodhull story? A.—I think I have had one or two. Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you have those conversations? A.—I think I may have seen him about the time of the Victoria Woodhull publication.

Q.—Where? A.—On the Exchange.

Q.—Did you speak to him on the subject of this scandal? A.—Not at length, Sir; I avoided talking with him.

Q.—You spoke to him on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to him, "It is false; there is not a word of truth in it, so far as Mr. Beecher is concerned?" A.—I don't recollect that I used those words to him.

Q.—Was there anything of that kind said in substance? A.—I may have told him the story was untrue.

Q.—Did you tell him that the story was untrue so far as Mr. Beecher was concerned? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir.

Q.—Did you say there was not a word of truth in it? A.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—Did you use any such language in substance? A.—I recollect I gave that impression in substance, I guess.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH J. HARRIS DRAKE.

Q.—Do you know J. Harris Drake? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he a member of the Produce Exchange? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—On the subject of the Woodhull publication? A.—I believe I did.

Q.—Where? A.—On the Exchange.

Q.—Did you say to him, speaking to him of the Woodhull publication in reference to Mr. Beecher, did you say, "It is a —— mess of women's fables?" A.—No; I will tell you what I said to him as near as I can recollect, that if the story was true it was infamous; that if it was false it was diabolical; and if Mr. Beecher's life was not an answer to him, I did not want to make any answer.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not say to him it was a —— mess of women's fables? A.—I should say to the best of my recollection I didn't say anything of the kind.

Q.—Did Drake say it would take a deal of such testimony to convince him that Mr. Beecher was criminally guilty? A.—I don't recollect that he did.

Q.—And in reply did you say, "As to the criminality, there is not a shadow of truth, and if Mr. Beecher's career is not a sufficient refutation against slander from such a source you don't deserve to have your mind satisfied?" A.—I said the latter part of that; the impression I gave him, Mr. Tracy, was this, that if Mr. Beecher's life was not an answer to him I didn't want to make an answer.

Q.—Didn't you say to him, "As to the criminality, there is not shadow of truth?" A.—I don't recollect that?

Q.—Will you swear you did not say that? A.—I will swear I haven't a recollection of that, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear you didn't say it? A.—How can I swear when I don't recollect what I said? [To the Court]—Your Honor, am I answering properly?

Judge Neilson—I think you have answered fully.

Mr. Tracy—Did you say in substance that of the criminality there is not a shadow of truth? A.—I don't recollect that.

Q.—Anything like that, in substance? A.—I have given you the substance as near as I can.

Q.—Do you know William D. Barbour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have talked with him on the Woodhull publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris—That has been gone over.

Mr. Tracy—How soon did it occur after the publication? A.—I think the same day that it appeared.

Q.—Did you say to him in regard to the Woodhull publication, "There is not a particle of truth in the statement in regard to Mr. Beecher?" A.—No, I didn't say that. I know what I did say.

Q.—Didn't you add, "Mr. Beecher is as pure a man as ever lived?" A.—No, I didn't add that to him.

HE SAID NOTHING TO M. H. DAVIS.

Q.—Do you know M. H. Davis? A.—I don't recollect him. What firm?

Q.—of Parlin & Davis. A.—Yes, I know him pretty well, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a talk with him concerning the Woodhull publication? A.—Well, I don't recollect, Sir, whether I did or not.

Q.—Either in the Custom-house or at your place of business? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Did he ask you, "What does this Woodhull scandal mean; is there any truth in it?" A.—I don't recollect of having heard him speak on the subject at all.

Q.—And didn't you reply, "There is not a word of truth in it; I think it is a shame that Mr. Beecher should live so long that anybody should believe it?" A.—I don't recollect having met Mr. Davis on the subject.

Judge Neilson—Did you have such a conversation? A.—No.

WHAT HE SAID TO REUBEN W. ROPES.

Q.—You know Reuben W. Ropes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him, about November, 1873, on the Woodhull publication? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect whether is was in November, 1873, or not. My impression is I had a conversation with him going up Wall Street Ferry Hill.

Q.—Yes, Sir, that is the place; did he ask you, "I have never happened to meet you to speak with you since this affair of the Beecher-Woodhull publication. Did you go to Mr. Beecher's house with a pistol and demand a paper as stated in Woodhull & Claflin's paper?" and did you then answer, "It is a damned, infernal lie?" A.—I don't remember whether I swore in Mr. Ropes' presence or not, but that is the substance of what I said.

Q.—And did he add, "You appear to know more of this case than I do. Now is there any truth in regard to this story circulated about Mr. Beecher?" and did you reply, "They are a pack of infernal lies?" A.—I don't remember that I used that language, but I guess I gave him the impression, or tried to, that these stories were lies, and that Mr. Beecher was a pure man.

Q.—You said that in substance? A.—I did, but I don't remember that I used those words.

THE MAN THAT USED TO LIVE SOUTH.

Q.—Do you know Edwin A. Studwell? A.—The man that used to live South?

Q.—Yes? A.—I don't know him very well. I don't remember that I have ever seen him on this subject.

Q.—Did you meet him in Florida in 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Talk with him? A.—Yes, Sir; that was before the Woodhull story.

Q.—That was in 1871? A.—Yes, Sir; in March, 1871, was it not?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I met him in Jacksonville.

Q.—Now, did you have a talk with him in Florida in the Spring of 1871, in regard to the stories about Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did you say to him that you had all the papers in the case, and letters written about it, and it was all a damned slander against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect, Sir, but I think not.

Q.—Did you say anything in substance like that? A.—I don't recollect having a conversation with Mr. Studwell about it.

Q.—Did you say anything like that, leaving out the oath? A.—I don't remember. I don't remember talking with him at all.

HE DID NOT SAY ANYTHING AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you know Charles H. Cadwell? A.—Yes, Sir. What is his business—Provision man?

Q.—Yes, Sir, No. 115 Broad street? A.—I don't know his place of business. I know a man who used to be with Charles Parker, but I don't know that this is the man you refer to.

Q.—That is the man. A.—I don't remember having talked with him about it, but I may have done so.

Q.—You say you don't remember having talked with him on the subject of the Woodhull scandal? A.—I don't remember it.

Q.—Within a short time from its publication? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you talk with him on a train of cars going to Boston? A.—No; I recollect going on the cars with him to Boston; but I don't recollect having talked with him.

Q.—Shortly after the Woodhull publication? A.—I don't remember whether it was or not.

Q.—On your way to Boston, speaking on the subject of the Woodhull scandal, did you say there was no truth in the rumor respecting Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect it, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything in substance like that? A.—I don't recollect it, Sir; I recollect I didn't say anything against Mr. Beecher to him, Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Did you tell him in substance this: "If Mr. Beecher should the next day tell Plymouth Church all the facts pertaining to his life, there would not be a single person in it who could impute a single blemish to the purity of their Pastor?" A.—I don't recollect having used that language, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything in substance like that? A.—I don't recollect any conversation with Mr. Cadwell at all on the subject.

Q.—Are you willing to swear you did not say this to him? A.—I am not willing to say I didn't. I say I have no recollection of talking with Mr. Cadwell. I haven't any objection to saying what I did say if I could remember it.

WHAT HE TOLD MR. HALLIDAY.

Q.—You know Mr. Halliday, Assistant Pastor of the church? A.—Slightly.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him on the subject of the Woodhull publication? A.—I don't know whether it was about the Woodhull publication or not. He came to my house after the weekly meeting and talked with me on the subject. Can you give me the date?

Q.—About December or November, 1872? A.—Very likely there was some talk about the Victoria Woodhull scandal.

Q.—Did you tell him, Mr. Halliday, "I know all about this affair; more than anybody knows?" A.—I don't recollect the language, Sir; I conveyed to him the idea that Mr. Beecher was guiltless.

Q.—I understand that. I ask you a definite question? A.—But I can't tell you definitely.

Q.—Did you tell him, "I know more about this affair than anybody knows? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you said that to him in substance? A.—No; I don't recollect whether I said that in substance.

Q.—Did you add, bringing your hand down on the table, "I know he is guiltless?" A.—I don't know whether I brought my hand down on the table at that point or not; but I recollect bringing my hand down on the table and saying it was a damn shame that the deacons should be digging into a scandal which had been settled between the parties.

Q.—Did you say he was guiltless? A.—I think I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you add, in that conversation with Mr. Halliday, "Mr. Halliday, I am not a member of your church, but my wife is. Do you suppose that if Mr. Beecher is a bad man I would allow him to sit here at my table with my wife?" A.—My impression is that I didn't say that.

Q.—Do you swear that you didn't? A.—I swear my impression is that I didn't.

Q.—Did you or did you not say it? A.—I am telling you all I know, and what my impression is.

Q.—Well, you say you did not? A.—How can I say so when I do not remember?

Q.—Can you say you did not? A.—My recollection is I did not, Sir; that is my best recollection.

Q.—Are you ready to swear that you did not say those words? A.—I am ready to swear, Sir, to the best of my recollection I did not use those words. Is that a correct answer, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—Your conscience should be the answer.

Mr. Moulton—My conscience shaped the answer. I only want to know if the phraseology is correct. [Laughter.]

Mr. Tracy—Did you add further, "Why, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Tilton is friendly to Mr. Beecher?" Did you say that? A.—I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Q.—"When he [Tilton] came back from his campaign in New-Hampshire, he sat precisely where you do on the sofa, and when Mr. Beecher came through that door, he [Tilton] sprang to his feet and went to him, and with both hands shook hands with him it this way, [showing how,] and expressed his sorrow and intense regret at the appearance of that, and disclaimed all knowledge of it, and offered to do anything he could to repair the mischief?" A.—Something of that sort I said to him; I don't remember the whole of it.

Q.—Did you say that in substance to him? A.—You say "he took his two hands and shook Mr. Beecher's hands in both of his."

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't remember saying that. I think it very likely I recited to him the substance of the interview between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher on the morning of Nov. 5.

Q.—The substance as stated here? A.—Yes; and I think I told him Mr. Tilton was friendly to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—And didn't you also say this—referring to the Woodhull publication—"I have denied this, Mrs. Tilton has denied it, Mrs. Stanton has denied it, and all have denied but Paulina Wright Davis, and she is in Europe and can't deny it, and because of her absence now what more can be done?" A.—I think I said something like that.

Q.—Did you in substance say that? A.—Something like that.

HE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAME.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Swan, of the firm of Armour & Co? A.—I don't recall the name, Sir.

Q.—Well, you know the name, don't you? A.—There is a Mr. Swan with the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. I don't know Mr. Armour's partner. I know him by sight. I don't remember his name.

Q.—Did you have a talk with him on the subject of your connection with this controversy? A.—I don't recall the name of Swan.

Q.—I will see if I can try and identify him for you. A.—I am almost ashamed to say that I don't know that gentleman's name, although I know him so well.

Q.—You know the man I refer to as Mr. Swan? A.—I don't know that I know him.

Q.—You know the Mr. Swan with whom you have talked of your difficulties with Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't know. If this partner of Mr. Armour's is the man you mean, I don't remember the man or of having a conversation with him.

Q.—Don't you know a Mr. Swan with whom you are on terms of intimacy? A.—No; only the man that has been connected with Grinnell, Minturn & Co. There is no other Mr. Swan of that firm, of whom I know.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will find out more about Mr. Swan. It is up to the hour of adjournment, and I am about to state that we have but a very few more questions to ask.

Mr. Fullerton—I think this examination ought to be completed this afternoon.

Mr. Evarts—We propose to be in accordance with the ordinary course; we propose to adjourn at the usual hour.

Mr. Beach—I agree with Mr. Fullerton's proposition.

Mr. Fullerton—I think, Sir, this examination ought to be finished to-day. They promised to finish it to-day on Friday.

Judge Neilson—Well, I make a good deal of allowance for the circumstance that Mr. Tracy was called into the examination without preparation and contrary to his expectation, and that he might not, therefore, be able to proceed as readily as he otherwise would.

The court then adjourned.

JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON VACATED.

THE PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO THE TOMBS—THE OLD BUILDING TO BE REPLACED BY A NEW ONE.

The sixty prisoners confined in Jefferson Market Prison were yesterday removed to the Tombs, and the prison was entirely vacated in order to make way for the demolition of the entire structure, and the building of a new court-house and prison in its place. Hereafter all prisoners committed from the Second District Police Court will be removed to the City Prison and kept in confinement there until otherwise disposed of. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction express themselves as highly indignant at the conduct of the contractors of the proposed new structure, in neglecting to notify the department in time to afford it an opportunity of providing more suitable quarters for the prisoners than the already overcrowded Tombs.

The change has necessitated the removal of Mr. Mark Finley, who has filled the position of Warden of Jefferson Market Prison since the commencement of last Fall, to his former office of Deputy Warden of the City Prison. On reappearing there yesterday afternoon, in his official capacity, Mr. Finley was warmly greeted by those of the old attaches who still retain their places under Warden Quinn. The two keepers heretofore employed at the Second District Prison have also been transferred to similar positions at the Tombs. The vacated prison has long been condemned as one of the most uninviting and unwholesome institutions of the kind in the City, for its chronic state of dampness of the small, comfortless, and illy ventilated cells. The revolving vagrants and drunkards of that portion of the City, who have been wont to spend at least a third of their existence within its walls, will have little reason to regret the loss of its hospitality.

THE FOREIGN MAIL CARRIERS.

The following is the schedule of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails from this port to Europe during the month of February: Tuesday, Feb. 2, Klopstock, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Wednesday, Feb. 3, Java, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Thursday, Feb. 4, Holsatia, Hamburg-American Packet Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; P. Caland, Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, Rotterdam; Saturday, Feb. 6, Deutschland, North German Lloyd, Bremen; Ville de Paris, General Transatlantic Line, Havre; Baltic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Tuesday, Feb. 9, Wyoming, Williams & Guion Line, Queenstown; Schiller, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Wednesday, Feb. 10, Parthia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Thursday, Feb. 11, Cimbria, Hamburg-American Packet Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Saturday, Feb. 13, Adriatic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Minister Roon, North German Lloyd Line, Southampton and Bremen; Wednesday, Feb. 17, Abyssinia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Thursday, Feb. 18, Frisia, Hamburg-American Packet Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Rotterdam, Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, Rotterdam; Saturday, Feb. 20, Oceanic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Pereire, General Trans-Atlantic Line, Havre; Oder, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen; Tuesday, Feb. 23, Lessing, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Nevada, Williams & Guion Line, Queenstown; Wednesday, Feb. 24, Cuba, Cunard, Queenstown; Thursday, Feb. 25, Westphalia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; Friday, Feb. 26, Switzerland, Red Star, Antwerp; Saturday, Feb. 27, Celtic, White Star, Queenstown; Neckar, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FLINT'S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY IN EUROPE.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY IN EUROPE. By ROBERT FLINT, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, University of St. Andrews. Vol. I. THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY IN FRANCE AND GERMANY. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS: Edinburgh and London. 1874.

This volume is the first installment of a work which promises to be a highly valuable addition to the literature of our language. It is not the aim of the author to present a formal discussion of the philosophy of history, but rather to record the history of the treatment of the subject from the time when it first became a distinct study. He is far from confining himself, however, to a bare description and analysis of the writings of others, valuable as this of itself would be; but he accompanies these summaries with criticisms which are so luminous, discriminating, and catholic in their spirit, as to form a real contribution to a solution of the problems involved in the main theme. He wisely starts without attempting a precise definition of the philosophy of history, which will emerge of itself as the final result of the critical review of the literature of the subject. It is enough to assume what all students of history concede, that there is somehow a reign of law extending over human affairs; that history is not the result of caprice or accident, is not abandoned to anarchy and chaos, but is pervaded by a more or less perfect system of order, giving to the course of events a connection with one another, and some sort of rationality. It is better to begin with a large, though somewhat vague, conception of the subject, than to be misled into the adoption of a narrow, incomplete notion; such a notion, for example, as would be drawn from the analogies of physical science alone.

Prof. Flint shows that the beginnings of this study antedate the cultivation of it as a special branch of knowledge. The same is true of all sciences. There are rudimental geological speculations in the oldest mythology. The atomic theory may be traced back to Democritus, and Darwin's theory of development to the days of Anaximander and Empedocles. The philosophy of history began to be considered when man first became aware of the mystery of his own being, and first began to inquire into the meaning and purpose of life. Such inquiries, and thoughts or fancies suggested by them, enter in some degree into the lowest forms of religion. Christianity, like all other religions, contains a theory of history in the form proper to religion. Philosophy first arises on the basis of religion. This is true certainly of India. In Greece, however, religion had less depth of root, was a product mainly of imagination and æsthetic sentiment; and hence philosophy from the outset pursued an independent and even hostile path. The Greek philosophy performed its work, and expired in the struggle with Christianity. On the foundation of theology the scholastic philosophy arose; and it is only in modern times that philosophy has achieved its independence, and ceased to be the mere handmaid of another branch of knowledge.

To Aristotle belongs the distribution of knowledge into separate sciences. With Aristotle and Plato began that distinct and deliberate attention to political problems with which is inseparably connected the philosophical consideration of history. Political thought, oscillating between the two extremes of despotism and anarchy, and giving rise to two opposing parties, engenders a philosophy of history. The historian is in even closer contact with this subject than the politician. As soon as history rises above the rank of a mere chronicle, it must involve, in a greater or less degree, philosophy. The causes of events, the nexus that binds them, the results that are worked out, are an object of attention. But history, in the proper sense, appears late. In the Assyrian, Egyptian, and early Chinese Empires it is only the registration of facts. Among the Hebrews, history is incomparably superior to everything that bears the name in other Asiatic countries. The Jews were conscious of a plan, running through their national career, of an office to be fulfilled in relation to other nations, and of the unity of mankind. At the same time the history contained in the Bible is something more than history. It is the manifestation of something higher; it is more and different from the mere narration of occurrences among men. It was in Greece that history, as a distinct human art, originated. The satisfaction of human curiosity about the deeds of men is the end and aim of the Greek historians. "These are the researches of Herodotus, of Halicarnassus, which he publishes, in order to preserve from decay the remembrance of what men have done, and to prevent the great and marvelous actions of the Greeks and barbarians from losing their true meed of glory, as well as to state the causes of their hostility." In like manner, Thucydides says that he began to write the history of the Peloponnesian war from its commencement, "in the belief that it would turn out great, and worthier of being recorded than any which had preceded it." It was a Greek, Polybius, who first attempted a universal history. Such an attempt could only have been suggested after the spread of the Roman Empire; but then it was naturally a Greek to whom the idea occurred. The Romans achieved their conquests through an intense national feeling, which finally melted away into a cosmopolitan sentiment, resulting from the amalgamation of so many peoples, and the sign of the decadence of the Roman spirit. The Roman historians, Livy and Tacitus, exhibit much more of the national sentiment than do the Greek writers. The progress of the Roman Empire by breaking down the barriers that separated nations from one another introduced the idea of universal history. Christianity brought in a consciousness of the spiritual unity of the race and the great conception of a Divine plan which is gradually unfolded in time. The fact of a Divine education of men, preparatory to the Gospel, and of the progressive development of the Kingdom of Christ is set forth in the New Testament. The first of the Christian writers to take up the problem of the philosophy of history was Augustine, who, in the *City of God*, regards the Roman Empire as subordinate to a vaster scheme of Providence, which comprehends the entire course of history from the creation to the final consummation of all things. The conception at the root of this famous treatise is a lofty one; but the work is too exclusively theological in its character, and errs in confounding the Kingdom of God with the Church. The mediæval writers were too ignorant of the facts to be able to generalize on this subject; and they were, likewise, incompetent to sift and use scientifically such facts as were known to them. In modern times, the growth of the physical sciences has made the notion of law familiar, has fostered the habit of inductive reasoning, and has encouraged historical students to explore further in order to ascertain the causes of phenomena. Philip de Commines, and his contemporary, Machiavelli, exhibit a breadth of observation, and a sagacity in reasoning upon characters and events, which were quite unknown before in historical composition. Vico and Montesquieu were the heralds of a new era, in which philosophical reflection is applied to human affairs and the successive eras of history.

The advance of history to a scientific character has been partly the effect and partly the cause of the growth of certain ideas. Prof. Flint traces the history of one of these—the idea of progress. Such an idea could hardly be expected to appear or to prevail in China. In India the gloomy conception of human existence, which is connected with transmigration and caste, must exclude any hopeful teleology from the thoughts of men. Among the Greeks and Romans there was no single uniform idea of the course of affairs. Sometimes history was conceived of as an upward progress, sometimes as a deterioration, and not unfrequently as a cycle which repeats itself. The primitive era was often dreamed of as the golden day, the season of youth and joy, and of a glory that had departed. So Hesiod paints it in *The Works and Days*. On the other hand, rude development theories were presented by Anaximander and Empedocles. The Oriental theory of vast chronological cycles was revived in the Stoic philosophy. No one conception on this subject ruled the Roman mind. Lucretius, in the fifth book of his poem, makes the earth the depository of all "the potencies of life," and describes men as emerging from a condition of brutality and originating for themselves language and the arts. Virgil portrays a golden age from which men fell, but combines with this view a belief in progress. Cicero gives no opinion upon the general question, but attributes to philosophy a progress, and declares that the most recent things are the most precise and certain. The elder Pliny asserts the incessant march of improvement. Florus, in his *Epitome of Roman History*, inculcates the doctrine which has found disciples since, that nations pass through a succession of ages similar to those of an individual. Christianity recognized the moral and religious progress of mankind to be effected by its influence; but as for other elements of civilization, such as pertain, for example, to the industrial arts, to science, to politics, and to the æsthetic development, the New Testament had no occasion to deal with them. The Gnostics included in their speculations a theory of human progress, and of the relations of the several religions to one another. The ignorance of the Middle Ages was unfavorable to any clear and comprehensive idea of the progressive advancement of society; yet a thoughtful student cannot but be struck with the habit of the chroniclers who begin the history of a monastery or a church with the creation of mankind. It shows how established was the conception of mankind as a whole. This idea of unity is closely connected with that of progress. In the early ages of history the unity of mankind could not be felt. The dawning consciousness of this truth appears as the product of Greek thought and of Roman policy. The downfall of political liberty in Greece powerfully aided in the development of that type of philosophic opinion which, as represented especially by the Stoic teachers, made man a citizen of the world, as well as a member of one particular civil community. The growth of the Roman Empire, absorbing so many tribes and nations in one mighty union, was essential to the manifestation, in consciousness, of this feeling. Rome not only united mankind by an outward bond; the polity which she created had for its indirect consequence the sense of unity, at least as an incipient feeling. Christianity deepened this feeling, and gave to it a new significance, by unfolding the spiritual relationship of men to each other. This idea was transmitted to the patristic and mediæval writers; yet their views of the unity of mankind, of what man really is, were quite imperfect. The Roman Catholic Church, the Holy Roman Empire, the Crusades, are among the principal agencies which tended to keep alive the consciousness of a unity which was not utterly confined within the bounds of European and Christian society. To trace the whole process of the recognition of unity in variety, which has now obtained a firm lodgment in the minds of enlightened men, would be to write the complete history of Europe.

Another idea—that of liberty—enters into the philosophy of history; but Prof. Flint, in his introduction, abstains from sketching in full the development of this idea, which can be better done in the body of his work. In Hegel's treatment of the subject this idea plays the most prominent part.

After laying out the ground in the introduction, Prof. Flint proceeds to the special account of the authors who have written upon the subject. Among the French writers are the names of Bodin, who recognized a progress and law in history; Bossuet, who rests the philosophy of history on the doctrine of Providence, but makes the sole end of the historical process the Kingdom of Christ, which he identifies with the Roman Catholic Church; Montesquieu, whose discussion of the spirit of laws marks an epoch in historical science, but who erred in treating laws as isolated from one another, and from other facts; Turgot, who has the credit of bringing forward a comprehensive idea of human progression; Voltaire, critical and independent, but hostile to Christianity, and wanting in comprehensiveness and philosophical depth; Condorcet, with his exaggerated and inconsistent notion of human perfectability; M. Ballanche and others of the theocratic school, forerunners of Möhler, F. W. Newman and De Maistre; St. Simon and Fourier, the apostles of Socialism; Cousin, who connects psychology with the philosophy of history; Jouffroy, the author of valuable reflections on the subject, but not of a scientific view; Guizot, whose writings are the object of a careful review; Buchez and other later representatives of the socialistic school; Comte, Michelet, Quinet, De Tocqueville, &c. Prof. Flint's candid but searching criticism of Comte is worthy of special mention. He shows that the three states, the theological, metaphysical, and positivist, instead of being consecutive, exist simultaneously. The savage, when he builds his hut, has some perception of causes and laws. Moreover, Comte, upon introducing his *Worship of Humanity*, should have added a fourth era to the three contained in his famous law. Our author appreciates warmly the genius and services of Guizot as a historical scholar. He is criticised, among various points, for pronouncing France to be the typical country, where civilization has taken a normal course—the same distinction as that claimed for England by Buckle, and for Germany by many of her scholars. Prof. Flint, also, objects to the *doctrinaire* creed of Guizot, which claimed a reason and relative right for the three elements, the democratic, monarchical, and aristocratic. It was of a piece with the contemporary philosophy of eclecticism.

Turning to Germany, Prof. Flint presents an equally exhaustive survey of the rise of historical literature in that country, and of the writings there which pertain directly to his subject. In the period that followed the Reformation, history was cultivated among the Germans more as a means than as an end, and written in a polemical spirit. Historical philosophy begins with the illustrious Leibnitz; Lessing, the great critic; Herder, whose "Ideen" were in a high degree stimulating; Kant and Schiller, both of whom contributed much to the subject, and the former of whom attempted to give definiteness to the idea of organic development; Fichte; Schlegel, who handled the philosophy of history from the point of view of a liberal-minded Roman Catholic, to whom, however, the course of events since the Reformation could have no rational meaning or justification; Krause; Hegel; Schelling, in his earlier and later system; Bunsen; Lotze—these are the most conspicuous names in the catalogue of German writers who have attempted to view the history of the human race in the light of philosophy. Several of them—Kant, for example—have erred by an excessive reliance on an *a priori* method. A diverting anecdote is given of Fichte. He wrote to Wolf, the philologian, that by a strictly *a priori* process he had arrived at the same conclusion respecting the authorship of the Homeric Epos which Wolf advocated. The latter dryly answered that the Greeks had mentioned the names of several nations without saying anything of their history, and that he would thank Fichte, by means of his *a priori* method, to ascertain what that history was. We have been much interested in Prof. Flint's criticism of Hegel. While the errors and fallacies of this philosopher are laid bare, his great merits as a thinker, and the value of his incidental contributions to the stock of valuable thought, are brought out with an emphasis not found in most of the English estimates of him. We cannot say that we share the high admiration which is expressed for Bunsen, who, though a noble man, is not free, in most of his productions, from a certain air of dilettanteism.

Prof. Flint, in the case of each writer whom he reviews, points out his characteristic merit—if there be any such merit to be described—and is equally clear in his censure. There is nothing of hero-worship in the volume; no favorite authors who receive indiscriminate laudation. With respect to the principal theme, his suggestions are almost uniformly sound. He interposes a warning, in various places, against the rather prevailing tendency to treat the course of history as if it were subject to physical law. When there is a drift of philosophical thought toward materialism, this error is very likely to arise. The schools of Buckle, Comte, and Draper—not to mention other writers—are open to this objection. The order of history is one in which the free and responsible agency of men is not sacrificed, but is preserved. The properties of matter, soil, climate, physical organization, play their part; but over and above these forces, there are distinctively moral and spiritual agencies which must be taken into the account, and which make the problem far more complex and mysterious than a materialist would imagine. Prof. Flint likewise protests, from time to time, against the optimism which, on account of the order of history, and the benefits of which evil things are sometimes the occasion, is tempted to call evil good, and to inculcate, tacitly at least, the doctrine that whatever has actually happened was the best thing possible. One may, for example recognize the advantages which have flowed from the mediæval Papacy; but this does not justify the deduction that nothing better could have existed—that a more enlightened type of Christianity would not have yielded higher results, or that the Papacy itself, managed with more moderation and justice, would not have been a still more salutary institution. The historical student, as he unfolds the connection of one event with another, of an earlier era with a later, in the pleasure excited by this discovery of law where there had before seemed to be only confusion, is easily betrayed into this kind of optimism.

The philosophy of history is one of the most noble and dignified of all studies. If the study of the physical cosmos inspires enthusiasm, how much greater is the interest that may be rationally felt in the study of man, and in exploring the laws that have regulated the progress of the human race, the divine plan of which history is the revelation in time. As a stimulus to the study and an aid, this work of Prof. Flint deserves, and will be certain to receive, a welcome from historical scholars. The author derives from the contemplation of the past an anticipation, which philosophy and religion alike warrant, that the sense of unity is sure eventually to pervade the minds of all mankind. Toward this result the course of history has steadily moved. More and more the sense of a common nature, and of spiritual kinship, has developed itself in the consciousness of men. This consummation, therefore, may be predicted with confidence; and the signs of the times indicate that its approach is not tardy. The sentiment of unity, which has grown up in European society, through the influence of the Christian religion, seconded by other causes, is taking on a more comprehensive form. The Asiatic nations are not so far from us as they once were. The fact of a common humanity existing in the midst of the variety of nations is daily gaining strength in the habitual consciousness of men. The spread of Christianity is giving to this tendency an augmented force. Although there may never be "a parliament of man," or "a federation of the world," there will inevitably exist a universal feeling of fraternity which will express itself in manifold ways.

TRAVEL ON THE RIVERS.

The immense fields of ice which have seriously impeded navigation in the East and North Rivers for the past week have been broken into small cakes and dissolved by the constant shifting about from the action of the tides. There was very little detention of the boats of the various ferry companies yesterday. During the incoming tides the Harlem boats were somewhat delayed by the accumulation of ice in the river above Thirty-fourth street, but below that point a strong westerly wind blew the ice-floe toward the Brooklyn shore, and left a clear passage for the smaller craft moving up and down the river. At the South Ferry the boats were not delayed, but ran on slower time than usual. The Staten Island ferry-boats made all their regular trips. A notice was conspicuously posted at the entrance to the Wall Street Ferry, announcing that during the prevalence of ice in the river the boats on that line would make their final trips at 9 P. M. In the North River there were a few large cakes of ice, but the intervening channels were sufficiently wide to permit free access to the ferry-boats and other craft. The only inconvenience resulting to the ferry-boats on the North River during the day was the difficulty experienced in forcing a passage through the soft ice which accumulated in vast quantities at the entrance to the slips on this side of the river.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved a resolution was offered directing the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion in reference to the power possessed by the board in regulating the giving of licenses and the conducting of prosecutions for violation of the Excise law. The resolution requested the Board of Police and Excise to withhold for a few weeks any proceedings in reference to prosecutions for violation of the Excise law. It was objected to, and after some debate the matter was referred to a special committee. A resolution offered by Alderman Bergen directing the Board of City Works to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets during 1875 was adopted. A resolution was also passed calling on the Department of Fire and Buildings and the Board of Police and Excise to enforce the laws in relation to the proper construction of buildings and the erection of fire-escapes on tenement-houses.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN TEAM.

On the 4th of January, Mr. William A. Bentsell, of No. 52 Morton street, was out driving. He drew up at the Pacific Bank, on Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets, and leaving his horse and wagon on the street entered the bank. When he came out after transacting his business his horse and wagon were gone. He valued them at nine hundred dollars, and advertised for their recovery, giving a description of the missing property. Officer Fantry, of Hunter's Point, discovered that a horse suiting the description was lodged at the stables of Mr. Patrick Gleeson, and that the parties leaving the animal were Joseph E. Pray and Levy Walling. The latter two were arrested on Saturday last by Officer Fantry, and yesterday Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held them for further examination.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Michael Welsh, of No. 47 Mulberry street, was committed by Justice Kilbreth for default of one thousand dollars bail, yesterday, to answer a charge of having stabbed Michael Driscoll, of No. 49 Mulberry street, in the head with a knife, inflicting a severe wound....Joseph Brown and Thomas Charrel, caught in the act of stealing a coat worth thirty dollars from the clothing store of Raymond Brothers, No. 121 Fulton street, were committed in default of one thousand dollars bail each.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

QUIET AT PANAMA—EDUCATION IN HONDURAS—AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA—COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Jan. 16.—This State continues to progress, and the relations of the Government with all the other States of Central America are friendly.

The telegraph is now completed from the capital to Quezaltenango, the largest city in the north of the Republic, and will soon be extended thence to the port of Champerico, on the Pacific. The present condition of this Republic is most satisfactory.

HONDURAS.

The Government of Senor Leiva is using every effort to establish order and increase the number of schools in the country. The President of this Republic and that of Salvador had an interview, and decided on what measures were necessary for the friendship and progress of both countries, as well as the peace of Central America in general.

SALVADOR.

Salvador continues in peace and progress. Agriculture is being actively carried on, and indigo is sold at the fairs at 8½ reals per pound.

NICARAGUA.

According to the news of the press, it was considered that there was still a want of political balance among the States of Central America, which prevented any unity of views or action.

Congress was to have met on the 1st inst., but it was found difficult to get the members together.

The Department of Segovia had become quiet and orderly.

The recent rainy weather had acted unfavorably on the coffee crop; the fruit was rotting on the branches, and falling to the ground.

In little less than three months the new President, Dr. Chamarro, will take his seat as Chief of the Republic.

The question of boundaries with Costa Rica, it is feared, may lead to trouble between the two countries.

A quantity of munitions of war, supposed to be intended for Don Joaquin Fernandez, who is persistent in his attempts to enter Costa Rica, and raise a revolution there, were seized on board a schooner at Corinto and confiscated. They consisted of 940 rifles, a quantity of ammunition, and one thousand uniforms. It was expected that the schooner would also be seized.

LATEST.

By the Pacific Mail steamer Winchester, just from Central American ports, it is learned that Señor Fernandez came in the Winchester from San Jose de Guatemala, and landed at Corinto.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS—THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL—REVOLUTION IN PERU—A REIGN OF TERROR AT LA PAZ.

PANAMA, Jan. 16.—Nothing new has occurred in the Isthmus, or the Republic in general.

The party that came out in the United States steamer Fortune, under Prof. Rock, to determine, by astronomical observations and cable communication with Washington, the correct latitude and longitude of Aspinwall and Panama, having finished their work here, returned to the former place to make similar observations there.

Prof. Rock and the members of his party were very well received in Panama, and it was with profound regret that the news was telegraphed and received here that on the morning of the 13th inst. Ensign Thomas C. Spencer, of the Hydrographic Corps, was found dead at the Washington House, in Aspinwall. The night previous he was seen in apparent good health. The physicians who were called were of opinion that the cause of death was determination of blood to the brain.

The news that the King of the Mosquitoes was about to protest against a canal through Nicaragua, passing through his territory without his consent, has excited much interest here.

The United States surveying party, to explore the nature of the route between Panama and Aspinwall for a canal, arrived at the latter port on the 14th, per steam-ship Acapulco, and will commence their labors in a few days.

The United States steamer Fortune sailed on the 11th inst. for Jamaica.

PERU.

PANAMA, Jan. 16.—The news from Peru up to the 6th inst. was of an important character. President Prado was still in the field directing operations against the Pierola party. The latter, though defeated at Torata and apparently dispersed, reunited their forces and made another stand. The report of what took place under date of the 30th of December last, sent by the President to the Vice President at Lima, was to the following effect: Favored by a dense mist, Pierola led his men on to Arequipa, and made an attempt to capture that city. The President on being notified of their approach put the garrison under arms, and filled the church tower with his sharp-shooters. The enemy managed to arrive at the suburbs, and the advance guards were in the fields of the orchard farm of Miraflores, when Col. Rivarola went at them with a detachment of the Regiment "Pichincha." After a brief but severe contest the enemy fled. The killed and wounded on both sides were numerous, among the former being Col. Escobar, the chief military leader of Pierola. The leader of the revolution watched the combat from a neighboring hill, and on seeing the day lost took to flight.

There was some hope of saving the mail steamer Payta, which went ashore during a fog on the coast of Peru. There is a general need of light-houses all along the coast. The bill to erect them has always been defeated by the members of Congress from the interior, as being, in their view, an unnecessary expense.

David J. Williamson, Esq., has received his *exequatur* as Consul of the United States of America at Valparaiso.

Don Jeronimo Ossa has been recognized as Consul of the United States of Colombia at Copiapo.

The Directory of the International Exhibition of 1875 offer a premium of from $200 to $500 for the best telegraphic apparatus for fixing upon a railway line the relative situation of trains in motion on the same track, so that conductors may know the minimum distance between them when running.

The wheat crop, according to *El Mercurio*, presents an appearance above the average.

BOLIVIA.

The news from La Paz. to the 24th ult., was that a dreadful thunder-storm had broken over that city. The Church of the Merced, the Government House, and many private buildings had been injured by the lightning, and many persons killed. A revolution had also taken place, which frightened the people of La Paz much more than the storm. The military pronounced in favor of Señor Quentin, at which the chiefs and employes of the Government fled. The troops all got drunk, and went through the streets firing at random, right and left. Several young gentlemen were killed in their houses, and a young lady was shot through the lungs. Every house closed its street doors, and such a state of terror was never before seen in the city. The soldiers were deaf to all efforts of discipline, and beyond all restraint.

VENEZUELA.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

LAGUAYRA, Jan. 10.—Reports from the interior are contradictory. It is reported that President Guzman Blanco has left Gen. Marquez in command of the army at Barquisimeto, and is on his way back to Porto Cabello with the intention of making a naval attack on Zozo (Coro?). The rebel General Colina is reported to have retreated to Churuguara. Outside of the districts occupied by the insurgents the Republic remains perfectly tranquil.

HAYTI.

LARGE FIRE AT JACMEL—A CASE OF CANNIBALISM—THE CULPRIT CAPTURED WITH A VICTIM'S HEAD IN HIS POSSESSION.

JACMEL, Jan. 10, via HAVANA.—A conflagration occurred here on Dec. 27. Three hundred houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

An extra session of the Haytian Assembly has been called at Port-au-Prince to ratify the treaty between San Domingo and Hayti.

A black who was brought to Jacmel from the interior on a charge of cannibalism has been tried and convicted, and will be executed in a few days. When arrested he had in a basket the head of a victim who seemed to have been only recently killed.

SINGULAR DEATH.

Mrs. Jane French, of Manassas, Va., was taken suddenly ill Friday night of last week, brought on by fright from being informed that the flooring over the *Gazette* office, in which one of her sons was at work at the time, was in danger of being crushed in from the weight of persons attending a negro dance. She went to bed, and Dr. Hornbaker was sent for, who administered a dose of morphine, but without avail, as she continued to grow worse until about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, when she was pronounced dead by her attendants. Her body continued warm, though all outward signs of life had ceased. Dr. Simpson, who happened to be in the place, was sent for, and visited her, and says that at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon signs of life were apparent, and that he discovered the pulsations of her heart, though half an hour later life was extinct. Her body continued warm during Saturday night and Sunday, and large numbers of persons visited the house, and considerable excitement existed. Dr. Simpson examined the body on Sunday evening and made a thorough test, and pronounced life entirely gone.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA.......WED., Feb. 10
JAVA.........WED., Feb. 3 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 27
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England.Tues.Jan.26, 9 A.M | Erin.Sat.Feb. 13, 10:30 A.M
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
KENILWORTH....Jan. 14 | ILLINOIS..........Feb. 4
OHIO..........Jan. 21 | MANHATTAN..........Feb. 11
PENNSYLVANIA....Jan. 28 | INDIANA..........Feb. 18
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 30.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & Co., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS..........Feb. 5.
ANDES..........Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ETNA..........Jan. 27.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 13.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CUBA..........Thursday, Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACCOUNTANT AND FINANCIAL MAN of several years' experience, desires a position; salary about $3,000; could loan $15,000 or $20,000 on good security. Address RELIABLE, Post Office Box No. 2,307.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $10,000 to $20,000; willing to go West, and for a time to work hard, may possibly make an arrangement with an established house in a large Western city, by addressing X. A. X., Box No. 148 Times Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A first-class poultry and vegetable stand; will be sold at a great sacrifice; [illegible] F. FINAN, No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL
Sale of paintings contributed by members in aid of the fund, will take place
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock,
At the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av.
Free exhibition now open, day and evening.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
A choice selection of Foreign and American Pictures, comprising the names of some of the best artists, is now on exhibition at the
ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
to be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday, 28th and 29th inst., at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875.
NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 132 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.
By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown, No. 1,275 Broadway.—Young men, ladies, and boys taught book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; backward persons advanced privately; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES AN ADDITIONAL ENgagement to teach English, either in a school or family; can furnish best of references. Address H. G., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

ITALIAN TEACHER WANTED IN A PRIVATE family. Well-recommended parties may address, stating terms, J. R., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, JAMES RINTOUL, ROBERT C. BUCHAN, Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.
au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS, Sole Acting Executrix.
s1-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH, Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. PAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John A. Page, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET.—ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, on Murray Hill; fully furnished for physician's office; rent moderate. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University Place.—Newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; desirable rooms on parlor floor; transient boarders taken.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—A very desirable suite of spacious apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, at No. 45 5th av.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—UNEXPECTEDLY VAcated, two rooms; bath-room floor; hot and cold water; ample closet room; full board; refer to parties vacating.

NO. 35 GRAMERCY PLACE, (NO. 152 EAST 20th st.,) near 3d av.—Room, good board, fire and gas, for two, $13. Also, a small room for a gentleman, reasonable.

A BASEMENT, FURNISHED—FINE LOCALIty for a physician, lately occupied by one; also, small room, $2. No. 216 East 10th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT communicating rooms, with southern exposure and large closets, on second floor, to let, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—Handsome apartments en suite, with all conveniences, to let at moderate prices, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.
Two large rooms, or one large room with hall-room adjoining; board first class; references exchanged.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Two pleasant hall rooms to let on upper floor, with board; highest references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A THIRD STORY, sunny room to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

ONE SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO RENT—On second floor, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front room, with side room, separate or together, with board.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—TO A GENtleman, without meals; house first class and occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 241.—MRS. SEAVER HAS A suite of rooms unexpectedly vacated which will be rented with private table or without board.

VERY ELEGANT FRENCH BALL-DRESSES and flowers for sale at No. 425 6th av., second floor.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD FOR HIMself and mother; a private family residing in their own house preferred; terms must not exceed $175 per month; unquestionable references. Address, with particulars, PERMANENT, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A CONCERT GRAND, IN GOOD ORDER, $350; a bargain; elegant 7⅓-octave square piano, stool and cover, $275; organs, $100. RAVEN & CO., No. 118 West 14th st.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, NO. 24 WEST 14th st., opposite Van Buren's Gardens. Piano, organ, violin, flute, guitar, singing. Circulars mailed. Address MUSICAL UNIVERSITY.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867; and at *Industrial Exhibitions in America always*. NEW STYLES, *with most important improvement ever made*. Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. Etagere Organs ($175), very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.

LECTURES.

THE HARLEM LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.
6,000 VOLUMES AND ALL PERIODICALS.
No. 2,238 3d av., near 122d st.
TERMS:
$3 00 FOR ONE YEAR.
2 00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
1 25 FOR THREE MONTHS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION—SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, No. 43 Washington square, South.—H. F. TAINTOR, Esq., will deliver an address TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, on the method of perpetrating the RING FRAUDS, from 1868 to 1871, and the manner of dividing the spoils. J. W. CORSA, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S LITERARY SOCIETY.—THE third lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room adjoining St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., by GEORGE P. QUACKENBOS, LL.D. Subject—WORDS, CONSIDERED HUMOROUSLY AND OTHERWISE. Admission free.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.
PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.
Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests. The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.
For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.
LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.
For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 27, 1875, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL AND FINE WOOD.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 3, 1875, for 1,100 tons Coal and 100 cords Pine Wood. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers.
☞ LITTLE EM'LY, ☜
which has now entered upon the
FIFTH WEEK OF ITS PROSPEROUS CAREER,
will not be presented after next Saturday evening.
The popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
will continue his inimitable impersonation of the character of
WILKINS MICAWBER.
The scenery is remarkably fine, and includes
THE ILLUMINATED CATHEDRAL!
THE STORM AT SEA!
THE THRILLING SHIPWRECK SCENE!
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP!
*** During the entire week beginning Feb. 1,
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
for careful and elaborate rehearsals by the company, and of the scenery and grand mechanism of the grand Shakespearean Pageant.
☞ HENRY V., ☜
which will be produced on Monday evening, Feb. 6.
*** NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, an Extraordinary Bill, for the BENEFIT of Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE. LITTLE EM'LY and the SERIOUS FAMILY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
Mrs. ROUSBY in her original rôle of LADY ELIZABETH.
To-night, TUESDAY, and every evening this week.
Also, for the MATINEE on SATURDAY.
Last appearances of Mrs. ROUSBY in her great original rôle of LADY ELIZABETH,
(as played by her 1,000 times in England,) in Tom Taylor's great historical play
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
supported by GEORGE CLARKE and full dramatic company.
MONDAY, Feb. 1, first time this season in New-York, Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT.
First appearance of Mrs. ROUSBY as ROSALIND.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE.
The popular and artistic success of Mr. Maccabe's present engagement is without parallel in New-York.
The programme for the present week will be of SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
Including "The Wandering Minstrels," "Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."
Ticket-office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2. The great melo-drama, JACK SHEPPARD. | EVENING AT 8. HERNANDEZ FOSTER. JACK HARKAWAY. AFLOAT AND ASHORE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can find a number of first-class servants.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young woman who understands her duties in every branch, is quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver and glass; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, neat German girl, strong and well able to work; is a good waitress; very active; can take care of a furnace; is also a good laundress; has eighteen months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl with good City references; is strong, willing, and industrious; speaks good English; can iron nicely. Call at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By an English young woman, with best City references, or as nurse, care children, do sewing, waiting, &c.; in City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, OR HOUSE-work.—By a French girl; City references; speaks English perfectly; is good nurse, seamstress, or assist generally; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, lately landed, to assist with the care of children and chamber-work; is a neat sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would mind grown up children; is kind and affectionate. Address, for three days, Lennox, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do fine washing or take care of children; excellent reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and fine washing; City references. Call at No. 217 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 11 West 37th st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED COOK; CAN bone, lard, cook pastries, game, and make a variety of desserts; is very orderly in her kitchen, and pleasant with girls; has the best of references from her former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, and ices, bones and lards, makes superior bread and biscuit; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; will assist with the coarse washing; private family or boarding-house; is careful, neat, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COOK AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has excellent references for competency and neatness; requires no maid; speaks English; understands all kinds of cooking. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PREFERS A country family; is good on all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and soups, and a good bread and pastry cook; understands milk and butter. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS; one as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at No. 490 6th av., third floor, front, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant person as first-class cook in a nice private family; is competent in every respect. Call or address for two days Mrs. Rose, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT, IN CITY OR country; she is an excellent cook, and makes good bread and cake; can furnish best of City references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK and very good bread maker, and coarse washing; good city reference. Apply at No. 103 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook. Call for two days at No. 313 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., one pair of stairs, in the front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH COOK (PROTestant) in a private family where a kitchen maid is kept. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day; can refer to first-class families. Call two days. Address M. L., No. 152 West 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer and Seamstress (Swedish girl) wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address O. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home. Apply at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, HARD-WORKing young woman who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is also willing to be generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, sisters; would do the work of a small family together; are willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND ironer.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a very good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store. Ask for Louise.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper in a private family, or would care [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW PROGRAMME AT BARNUM'S.
NOVELTIES WITHOUT NUMBER!
THE GRAND TOURNAMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES REPRODUCED IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS!
KNIGHTS IN ARMOR.
LORDS, LADIES, SQUIRES, PAGES!
A KALEIDOSCOPE OF BEWILDERING BEAUTY!
TO BE REPEATED
IN ADDITION TO REGULAR PERFORMANCE.
IN ADDITION TO REGULAR PERFORMANCE.
IN ADDITION TO REGULAR PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS OF THIS WEEK ONLY.
GRAND TROTTING CARNIVAL THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT.
ONE MILE AND REPEAT, UNDER SADDLE.
EIGHT ENTRIES,
Including several of the most noted trotters of the City.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Grand Tournament Scene and the regular Semi-weekly Trotting Carnival, announced above, are IN ADDITION TO THE ENDLESS ATTRACTIONS contained in the various departments. The half-price admission gives one hour and a half for viewing the manifold wonders of the MENAGERIE and MUSEUM, with THREE HOURS for witnessing the daring equestrianism of the brave and beautiful young ladies upon their English thoroughbreds. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 26,
first appearance in two years of America's favorite Tenor, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, in Wallace's MARITANA.
Triumphant rentree of the distinguished Lyric Stars, Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Mr. HENRY PEAKES, WILLIAM HAMILTON, and second appearance of the successful young donna, Miss ANNIE BEAUMONT.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27—FAUST.
THURSDAY—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ERNANI.
FRIDAY, JAN. 29—First time in New-York, in English, of Ambroise Thomas' charming and successful Opera, MIGNON.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE—SATURDAY, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Reserved Seats, $2; admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Seats, Family Circle, $1.
See circulars at music stores and Academy of Music for full casts of the operas.

THE CHARITY BALL
(TWENTIETH SEASON)
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February, under the usual management.
The few tickets not in the hands of the Committee may be had at Delmonico's at $5 each.

THE CHARITY BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at PEREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as house-maid and chamber-maid; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 152 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; has good references. Call for two days at No. 240 West 16th st., rear.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; smart and active; is strong and willing to be useful; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS lady's maid and laundress; no objection to assist with children; best City reference. Call at 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH FIRST-CLASS laundress, with excellent City reference; was a laundress for twenty years; not long in this country. Call at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths, near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kind of ladies' fineries; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as first-class laundress; can do French fluting, puffing, and polishing; has the best of testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in a private family as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 217 East 26th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for D.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG English Protestant girl, who is fond and careful of children; is also a good seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful at moderate wages in a good home; is only lately landed in this country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COMPETENT WOMAN, able to take the entire care of an infant, bring it up on the bottle; is very kind; exceedingly neat; highly recommended. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN SPEAKING French to wait on growing children and seamstress; no objection to light chamber-work; can operate on different machines; can furnish City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WET NURSE; IS A healthy, fresh young woman; is in her present place; can give good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; baby three weeks old; best City reference if required. Call at No. 206 East 28th st. Ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 513 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN to take care of an invalid lady or one child; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 613 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A wet nurse. Call at No. 189 Madison st., first floor back.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN—Select servants; Protestant German, English, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a real competent seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; operates on several machines; would do light chamber-work or assist with children; is very accommodating; can furnish five years' references from former employer; wages $16. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of dress-making; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call at No. 628 6th av., near 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and dress-maker by the day or week; can cut and fit; her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 270 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is a good operator; thirteen years' best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; excellent City references from last place. Call at No. 219 East 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day washing and ironing or cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's washing, or would take family washing by the week or month; excellent references. Call all the week at No. 288 3d av.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSE-work.—By a Protestant man and wife; aged 28; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, repair roads and walks, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do all parts of house-work; good reference; City or country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, trustworthy, single man, of long experience; or would take care of a gentleman's road horses; is temperate and obliging, and would make himself useful; best City and country references. Address T., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is strictly temperate; has the best of references for honesty and capability. Call or address M. Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
WOMEN OF THE DAY!
A GREAT SUCCESS.
The *Evening Post* says: "We advise any of our fellow-beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and enliven their melancholy by seeing 'Women of the Day.'"
The *Herald* says: "'Women of the Day' seems to have caught the popular fancy, and the demand for seats extends into next week. * * * The ladies, especially, are quite enthusiastic. The matinée on Saturday was the best of the season."
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT. Miss SARA JEWETT. Mrs. G. H. GILBERT. Miss ANNIE GRAHAM. Miss NELLIE MORTIMER. Miss NINA VARIAN. Miss JEAN BURNSIDE.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS. Mr. W. DAVIDGE. Mr. GEORGE PARKES. Mr. LOUIS JAMES. Mr. D. WHITING. Mr. OWEN FAWCETT. Mr. F. CHAPMAN.
REALISTIC SCENERY! FASHIONABLE TOILETS! RESPLENDENT BEAUTIES!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** In consequence of the DEMAND FOR SEATS, the Box-sheet is now open for TEN DAYS AHEAD, and all OTHER NOVELTIES are POSTPONED for the present.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
THIRTY-SIXTH TO FORTY-THIRD TIME of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 30, SEVENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ELEVENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
71ST TO 77TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mrs. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Now ready the new burlesque,
THE SHOCKRAUN.
Every scene and appointment entirely new.
First appearance of Mr. JOHN HART.
Mr. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist.
Mr. JAMES CLARKE, Irish Comedian.
New Stars and all the Old Favorites.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA BOUFFE
REVIVAL, FOR A FEW NIGHTS, OF LECOCQ'S charming work, in three acts,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Clairette..........Mlle. BERTHE GIRARDIN
Mlle. Lange..........Mlle. MINELLY
Amaranthe..........Mlle. KID
Ange Pitou..........M. DE QUERCY
Larivaudiere..........M. VALAIRE
Trenitz..........M. GENOT
Pomponnet..........M. DAVALIS
Louchard..........M. VALTER
All the songs and scenes encored by DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MATINEE SATURDAY, REDUCED PRICES.
In active preparation, the musical sensation of the day, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
DEBUT OF Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the society drama,
CLOTILDE; OR, THE BRUISED HEART.
First week of MY WIFE'S VISITORS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1875,
engagement of S. C. FRANCE.
MARKED FOR LIFE. Also, LOST IN LONDON.

ELEVENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, C. E. HORSLEY, of St. John's Chapel, New-York. Vocalist, Mrs. C. E. HORSLEY, Soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best City references, and is well acquainted with both Cities. Address J. M., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant man, aged 37 years, who can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening, care of hot-house, &c.; also, a practical farmer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, who understands greenhouses, grapery, and gardening in all its branches; unexceptionable references as to capability. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 278, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; can produce first-class testimonials from his former employers. Address J. A., No. 12 Cortland st.

GROOM.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT married man (one child) as groom and coachman; City or country; best City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS NURSE OR valet; no objection to travel; is a good reader; references if required; will be disengaged by the 1st of February. Address Nurse, Box No. 272, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER, steady man of good experience, at almost any kind of work, at moderate wages; good recommendations as to character. Address T. C., Box 144 *Times* Office.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A QUIET, REspectable German, aged forty years, who is a good waiter, and will tend door, clean silver and furniture, make beds, blacken boots, and perform any other duties required about a gentleman's house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; left his place on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH VERBAL REFerences; is a good waiter, willing, useful, quiet disposition, and strictly sober; three weeks without a place; good excuse for leaving his last place. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A HOLLANDER, WITH TWO years' City references; is a first-class waiter; willing, neat, and competent; is strictly sober, single, and steady; speaks French and English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN; SPEAKS SOME ENGlish and French; is a very good waiter; eighteen months' City references for competency, honesty, and sobriety. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 927 Broadway, Room No. 2, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN IN a private family as first-class waiter; best City references from last place. Call or address, for two days, J. B., No. 1,205 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; excellent reference from his last employer. Address D. Y., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH WAITER IN A FIRST-class private family; understands all his duties to perfection, best City references. Address Grand Hotel, Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BANK, A YOUNG MAN AS MESsenger. Address Post Office Box No. 1,208, giving residence, age, previous occupation, if any, with references; must reside in the City with relatives; bonds required.

WANTED—AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN, A young married man; must be fully competent, and have first-class recommendations; none others need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 1,001.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS, AND capable servant for general house-work, with recommendation from her last employer. Apply to No. 230 East 23d st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF RESPECTability, desiring a good home and willing to act as housekeeper and cook for a small family. Address J. C. H., Box No. 2,616 Post Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO TAKE CARE OF AND drive a pair of horses; to a first-class man good wages paid. Apply on Thursday, by letter, to B. DE VIVO, Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER WHO understands vegetable garden and greenhouse thoroughly; a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND A LAUNDRESS, IN a private family; city reference required from both. Apply at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED.—A SMART WOMAN BY THE MONTH, to cook, wash and iron, who can lodge at home; white or colored. Apply at No. 62 West 45th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, MUST HAVE City references. Apply between 10 and 12, or after 4 o'clock, at No. 350 5th av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 25.

SENATE.

ELECTION OF MR. ANTHONY PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Secretary GORHAM called the Senate to order and read a letter from Vice President Wilson, dated Saturday last, announcing that a pressing engagement would prevent his attendance at the opening of the Senate to-day.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution declaring Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, which was agreed to.

The usual resolution directing the Secretary to inform the President of the United States and House of Representatives of the election of Mr. Anthony was agreed to.

MR. HAMLIN'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented the credentials of Hannibal Hamlin as Senator of the United States from the State of Maine for the term of six years from March 4, 1875. Placed on file.

A COMMUNICATION ON LOUISIANA.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst., transmitting copies of the correspondence in relation to certain disorders in the State of Louisiana. It was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial of the operatives in the Raritan Woolen Mills, New-Jersey, for the repeal of the act of June 6, 1872, reducing the duty on certain foreign products, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he believed the granting of this petition would increase our revenue and give activity to our sluggish industries. A protective tariff while giving prosperity to the people also increase the revenue of the country. He was glad the Secretary of the Treasury had made the recommendations which he did to the other House of Congress, and glad that these recommendations came from so worthy a representative of the West as the present Secretary.

Petitions of a similar character, and remonstrating against the renewal of duty on tea and coffee, were presented by Messrs. Scott and Cameron from citizens of Pennsylvania; by Mr. Sherman from citizens of Ohio; by Mr. Davis, from citizens of West Virginia; by Mr. Johnston from citizens of Virginia; by Mr. Chandler from citizens of Michigan; by Mr. Morton from citizens of Indiana, and by Mr. Fenton from citizens of Buffalo, all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

AN EDUCATION FUND.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to establish an education fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he would call the bill up at an early day for the purpose of submitting some remarks thereon.

NAVAL BILLS PASSED.

The following bills from the Committee on Naval Affairs were passed: The Senate bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the Navy of the United States; the Senate bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris; the House bill authorizing the President to nominate Holmer Wickoff an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana resolution of Mr. Schurz.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, concluded his argument commenced on Friday last. He said the Returning Board in Louisiana, after a session of two months, had made a return of 106 members of the Legislature. The whole number of the members of that body was 111, but the other five held certificates from the Commissioners of Election, and they had as much right to seats in that body as any other member. Referring to the President's Message in answer to a resolution of the Senate, he said the President had not informed the Senate, as requested, why officers of the Army of the United States had been permitted to interfere in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The President had really told the Army to go to Louisiana to do "what Kellogg tells you," and the orders of Kellogg were the orders of the President. The Republican Legislature in Louisiana had seated men in the place of three or four of those ejected by Gen. De Trobriand. The men seated in their places had no right in the world to seats. Why did not the President have them put out? They were there in defiance of all law. He next spoke of troops being stationed in the South, and said their presence there was the cause of the greatest discord in the Southern section. The President as Commander in Chief of the Army, was bound to obey the Constitution and laws, and it was his duty to instruct his Generals to obey the law. If they did not know, he should teach them. The President had declared in his Message that if error had been committed by the Army it had been on the side of good order and the maintenance of the law. Was it to maintain the law that the President of the United States undertook to decide who were members of the Louisiana Legislature? Was it to maintain the law that directions were given to the Army that it should obey the orders of Kellogg; if so, where was the law. He denied that any Kuklux organization existed in the South now, and in conclusion, said all that the Southern people demanded was the right to govern themselves.

Mr. PEASE, of Mississippi, sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature indorsing the action of Gen. Sheridan in Louisiana, and said the President of the United States had been compared to a Cæsar, declared to be a usurper and a military dictator. He had been thus arraigned on mere newspaper reports. When the facts came out it was shown that instead of any attempt to overthrow the Government of Louisiana, the President had only performed that which his oath of office compelled him to perform. The President was bound to recognize Kellogg as the Governor of the State. Congress had taken no action to establish a government there, and the President had no other course left him than the recognition of the Kellogg Government. He next spoke of the scenes attending the organization of the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th inst., and said the act of Wiltz was part of a conspiracy on the part of the Democrats to overthrow the Government of that State. Not one word of censure had come from the Democratic side of this chamber toward Wiltz, who was a revolutionist. He was surprised that an American Senator should stand in his place and apologize for the outrages committed in Louisiana for the last few years when it had been shown that 3,500 persons had been murdered there for political reasons since 1866. He read from the report of Mr. Schurz upon the condition of the South made in 1865, and said he begged to assure that Senator [Mr. Schurz] that the condition of affairs he found then had been growing worse every day since. This new movement at the South meant revolution and the destruction of this Republic. Under the political teachings of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Schurz] his State had been turned over to the secession Democracy, and he would have the Republican Party now turn over the South to the White League banditti. The old Kuklux organization and White League of to-day were the same, yet these murderers and assassins had their apologists on this floor.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator had asserted that assassins and murderers had apologists on this floor. He demanded that the Senator name the apologists.

Mr. PEASE said perhaps he should qualify that statement. He had not heard a Senator in his place apologize for murder and assassination; but when Senators on the Republican side spoke of these crimes, Senators on the other side had treated them lightly, and said it is your radical outrage mill, gotten up for political purposes. When Senators from the South said the Associated Press in that section was invariably in the hands of White Leaguers, &c., Senators on the other side paid no attention to the statement.

Mr. THURMAN said that he utterly denied that there had been any member on the Democratic side who had said one word by way of apology for assassination, and there was no foundation for making such a charge. Democratic Senators had denounced exaggeration and falsehood. When it comes to be a question of veracity between the Senator from Mississippi and the gentlemen of the Associated Press, that Senator (Mr. PEASE) must allow the Democratic Senators to reserve their judgment.

THE PRISON CONGRESS AT ROME NEXT YEAR.

Mr. PEASE yielded to Mr. SHERMAN, who offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress proposed to be held at Rome next year. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate, at 4:45 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States many bills were introduced and referred, including the following: Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature against reciprocity with Canada; to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph; a resolution of the New-York Legislature for the improvement of Harlem River; for the exchange of lands at Wallabout Bay between the United States and the City of Brooklyn.

DISCHARGE OF MR. IRWIN FROM CUSTODY.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, it was ordered that Richard B. Irwin be discharged from arrest, he having answered all questions of the Committee on Ways and Means.

PREVENTION OF FILIBUSTERING.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring, before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution. And this order shall apply to amendments offered in the House or adopted in the Senate and awaiting concurrence in the House, or to such public bill or joint resolution, and to any report of a committee thereon.

The reading of the resolution was followed by indignant protests from the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, suggested that perhaps it would be better to abolish all rules. Mr. Holman thought that would be in violation of the Constitution. Mr. Randall that it would open the Treasury to all sorts of schemes, Mr. Cox that it would be better to suspend all rules and go home, and Mr. Wood that it would be setting a very bad precedent for the next House.

On the other side, it was declared by Mr. Butler that the object was only to prevent a waste of the public time, and it was denied by Mr. Cessna that it would throw open the Treasury doors to anybody.

Some opposition also came from the Republican side of the Chamber—from Mr. Merriam, of New-York; Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and Mr. Smith, of Ohio.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 150, nays 98—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Among the Republicans voting "No" were Messrs. Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Foster, Hale of Maine, Hale of New-York, Kasson, Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smith of Ohio, Willard of Vermont, and Willard of Michigan.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY REPEALED.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules so as in order to the Post Office Appropriation bill an amendment to repeal the additional China subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Agreed to, without the yeas and nays.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill amending the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived.

The bill requires the bridge to be built of three straight, continuous spans, each not less than four hundred feet in the clear.

Mr. STANARD, of Missouri, moved an amendment requiring it to be built of two continuous spans, not less than four hundred and fifty feet in the clear, which, after debate, was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed by—yeas 217, nays 4.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill for consideration at the present time, and continuously till final disposition be had thereof, and that no dilatory motions be allowed till such bill and amendments have been finally disposed of.

Dilatory motions were immediately resorted to by the Democrats to prevent a vote on Mr. Butler's resolution.

Finally a direct vote was taken on the motion, and resulted in 147 yeas to 93 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative; so the motion was defeated. The Republicans voting "No" were Messrs. Butler of Tennessee, Harrison, Hyde, Lofland, Lowndes, Maynard, Sener, Sheats, Sloan, Smith of Virginia, Stanard, Strait, and Thornburgh.

The House then, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

TH "BLACK TOM" INQUEST.

THE FATHER OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS TESTIFIES—WHAT THE POLICEMEN KNOW OF THE AFFAIR.

At Speer's Morgue, Jersey City, last night, Coroner Reinhard began an investigation into the recent powder explosion on "Black Tom," by which Alfred Hopkins, George Brown, Patrick Laverty, and Alonzo Low were killed. Hon. Charles H. Winfield was present as counsel for Robert W. Warren, proprietor of the manufactory. Patrick Laverty, father of one of the unfortunate men, was sworn as the first witness. He testified that for the past five years he has worked at the nitro-glycerine factory on the island known as "Black Tom." He was at work on Saturday, the 16th ult., the day of the accident. There were two buildings on the island, one used for storing powder and the other for glycerine. The witness was at work in the glycerine building, and at about 11:55 o'clock he heard a loud report, and ran out in time to see the powder building fall in, surrounded by a blaze. He ran to one corner of the island and remained there until taken away by the tug-boat. A man named Smith was with the witness in the glycerine building. There were only two men at work there on that day, and four in the powder-house. The powder manufactured was used for blasting purposes. The two buildings were but about fifteen feet apart. A fire was kept in the powder-house, but it was kept in such a place that sparks escaping from it would do no damage. Witness went into the powder-house that day, and two of the men were absent. They returned half an hour before the accident happened. At the time the witness went into the powder-house the men were clearing up the place. The son of the witness was engaged in the building making cartridges. The business was carried on in the name of Robert W. Warren. The buildings were built of wood. A row-boat was used to convey the men to and from the island, and at the time of the explosion the boat was burned. A tug-boat was hailed and took the witness from the island.

Philip Lamoryer, an officer of the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City, testified that he heard of the accident on the afternoon of the 16th, and got to the scene about 8:30 or 9 P. M. He found the timbers still burning. He went into the building known as the packing-house and found four bodies burned to a crisp. The bodies were put in two boxes and conveyed to Speer's Morgue. Officers Rae and Blanchard also testified to having accompanied Lumbryer to the island and assisted in removing the bodies. The Coroner adjourned the case until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liquor-dealers' Union was held last evening at Masonic Hall. About four hundred members were present, most of whom had received notices from the District Attorney's office. The Liquor bill that was introduced into the Legislature by Senator Jacobs and Assemblyman Waehner was read, with several additions suggested by the counsel, and the Legislative Committee reported that the counsel for the union would be heard before the committees of the Senate and House to-day. President A. Herzberg hoped others would not be guided by his action in applying for a license, but he declined to state why he had made application. Mr. Herzberg was severely criticised by several speakers. A motion was made by Mr. O'Grady that the officers tell the names of the members who had applied for a license to know how they stand. An exciting debate followed. Mr. O'Grady stated that he had been informed that both the President and Vice President had applied for licenses, and, if that was the case, it was about time they all went for the Excise Board. Mark Lanigan, the Vice President, indignantly denied that he had applied for a license. M. Herzberg did not see why a member driven to the wall should not take out a license, as there was no other way to get out of the difficulty. He hoped they would all wait ten days until the new law was passed. An amendment was finally adopted that each member who had applied for a license should send word to the officers. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The semi-annual examination preliminary to the promotion of the students of the New-York Normal College was yesterday begun in the college building, Sixty-ninth street and Lexington avenue. The course of instruction adopted at this institution is divided into five grades, embracing all the studies necessary to a complete college education. The present examination, although not so important as that occurring in June, will occupy four days. The programme of examinations yesterday was as follows: The first grade in algebra and geometry, the second grade in geometry and philosophy, the third grade in Latin and philosophy, the fourth and fifth grades in Latin and astronomy. To-day the first and second grades will be examined in Latin, the third grade in algebra and German, the fourth grade in chemistry and German, and the fifth grade in methods of teaching, German, and French. To-morrow the first and second grades will be examined in history, French, and German; the third grade in history, the fourth grade in geology, and the fifth grade in physiology and literature. Thursday will be devoted to the examination of the students in physics, and will conclude the examinations.

SUIT AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The suit of Albert C. Squire against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for fifty thousand dollars damages was commenced yesterday, in the Essex County Supreme Court, Judge Depue presiding. On the evening of June 26, 1874, Mr. Squire, who is a resident of Brooklyn, arrived at the Chestnut Street Depot, in Newark, in company with his sister and another lady, and when the train stopped he jumped from the car on the other track and was struck by a through Philadelphia train. His skull was fractured, and a physician who was summoned pronounced his injuries fatal. Mr. Squire rallied, however, after lying unconscious for nearly a month, and has now recovered sufficiently to be able to go about, but is utterly incapacitated for business. Messrs. A. Dutcher and Cortlandt Parker are counsel for the plaintiff, and N. Perry, Jr., for the company. A motion for a non-suit was made on account of error in the recor, but Judge Depue refused to grant it, and allowed the plaintiff to withdraw the record for amendment.

THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Swiss Benevolent Society, J. J. Keller presiding, held its annual meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night. From the reports submitted it appeared that the society was formed by the consolidation of two societies on the 17th of March last. The expenditures of the two societies in aid of the poor of Swiss nativity from Jan. 1, 1874, to the time of their consolidation amounted to $1,954 12. The receipts of the consolidated society since then amounted to $3,846 53. The expenditures in aid of the destitute since the consolidation amounted to $3,084 93. Seven hundred and seventy-five applicants were relieved. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, J. J. Keller; Vice Presidents, August Howriet, Charles Taller, and Arnold Nicaud; Treasurer, Alfred Merian; Secretaries, J. L. Stalin, Henry Lampelet, and Levi Perrelet; Agent, L. De Crauzat.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Bachelors' Club will hold a reception at Tammany Hall this evening.

The Amitié Society will hold a reception at Irving Hall next Saturday evening.

The annual ball of the Alsace-Lorraine Society will take place Feb. 17, at Irving Hall.

The annual ball of the Linwood Club will take place at Irving Hall next Thursday evening.

The annual ball of the M. Cregan Association will be held at Irving Hall on Friday, Feb. 5.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique will hold a reception at Irving Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The students of the Christian Brothers will give a concert in aid of the Novitiate, at Steinway Hall, this evening.

The annual reception of the Telegraph Operators' Association will be held at Tammany Hall on Thursday, Feb. 4.

The annual ball of the Cercle Lyrique Fraternelle will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms next Saturday evening.

The eighth annual ball of New-York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, will take place at Irving Hall on Thursday, Feb. 4.

The fifteenth annual reception of the New-York Masquerade Club will take place at Tammany Hall next Thursday evening.

The Pacific Mail Directors held a regular meeting yesterday, but, they say, transacted only routine business.

John Mandell, of No. 103 Norfolk street, was thrown out of his milk wagon yesterday, and severely injured.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute will hold its regular weekly meeting at Room No. 4, Cooper Union, to-day, at 1 P. M.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday Philip Merkle received a judgment against the City for $1,000 for indexing naturalization papers.

Nestor Maxam, aged forty-five, who lives at the Everett House, fell at the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth street, yesterday, and broke his left arm.

The City of Brooklyn arrived yesterday morning, four days behind time. Lack of cargo with which to keep her in good sailing trim caused the detention.

A lecture entitled "Words Humorously Considered and Otherwise," will be delivered by George P. Quackenbos, LL. D., before St. Mark's Literary Society this evening.

William S. Davis, aged fifty, of No. 26 Broome street, while at work at Pier No. 37 North River, yesterday, was seriously injured by a gate falling on him.

Subscriptions were opened in the Produce Exchange yesterday for the autobiography of N. T. Hubbard, an old provision merchant, and one of the earliest members of the Exchange.

A meeting of the residents of California, prior to its admission as a State, will hold a meeting at the Sturtevant House next Thursday evening for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for reunion to be held at an early date.

The arrrival of Mrs. Eugene Sartoris is expected to-day. She is a passenger by the steamer Republic. It is said that the revenue-cutter Grant will convey a party of friends of the lady down the bay to escort the steamer to her dock.

H. F. Taintor, Esq., will deliver an address before the Municipal Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District this evening, during which he will explain the mode by which the Ring frauds of 1868 to 1871 were perpetrated.

Judge Wallace, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New-York, has returned from Albany, and will resume to-day the hearing of cases on the civil jury calendar of the United States Circuit Court of this district.

Judge Tappen is expected to give his decision on Monday regarding the injunction restraining the payment of the dividend on Lake Shore stock. There was a rumor yesterday that the injunction had been dissolved, but such was not the case.

The trial of John Reilly, charged with the homicide of Nicholas Schumaker, which was to have been called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, has been adjourned for two weeks, in consequence of the absence of a material witness for the prisoner.

Jeremiah Oakley, aged twenty-two, of One Hundred and Ninth street and Second avenue, was seriously injured yesterday by a derrick falling on him at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third street. He was cared for at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

All hope has been given up of saving the Mediator. Two vessels filled with the most valuable portions of her cargo have arrived here. The wind prevented any attempts to save more. The ship is valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; partially insured.

A correspondent states that the streets between First and Second avenues, from Fourteenth street to Forty-third street, are filthy with ashes and garbage, to the great detriment of the general health of the section. He wishes the Street-cleaning Department to find a speedy remedy.

The third social meeting of the Yale Alumni Association will be held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, the 29th inst. The rooms will be open all the evening, and supper will be served at 10 o'clock. Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, will speak on "Political Science in American Colleges."

The twentieth annual Charity Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Feb. 4. Among the visitors will be a party from the West Point Military Academy. The management announces that the boxes have all been sold, but the usual number of tickets will be sold.

At the annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club a resolution was passed providing that for the purpose of liquidating an old standing debt, an assessment of twenty dollars should be imposed upon each resident member of the club, and upon all non-resident members who may elect to accept the assessment.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday issued orders to the Wardens and heads of all the departments under their supervision to assemble at the office of the board at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and give their views and suggestions as to the best mode of reducing the salary lists, so as to keep within the limits of the appropriation.

John S. Edwards and Peter Lake, the men who were arrested in this City on Wednesday last on a requisition from the Governor of Maine, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the State Treasury at Portland, Me., and who were taken to that city for examination, have been discharged, there being no evidence to show that they were in any way connected with the burglary.

The brig Camilla, Capt. Craig, which arrived from Malaga yesterday, reports having had strong westerly gales during the entire passage, during which she lost her sails. On the 3d inst., while John W. Clyne, the chief mate, was setting the mainsail, near the stern of the vessel, the main booms suddenly swung around and shook him overboard. A life-buoy was immediately thrown to him, but he sank without being able to reach it.

The funeral of Senator John Fox's little daughter took place from his residence, No. 3 Morris street, yesterday afternoon. A number of handsome floral offerings, contributed by sympathizing friends, adorned the coffin. The services were conducted by Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Peter's Church, and the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

The funeral of the late Hon. Maunsell B. Field will take place from Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, to-day at 3:30 P. M. At a meeting of the District Court Justices, held at the Second District Court-room yesterday, resolutions were adopted expressive of the esteem in which the deceased was held by his former associates on the bench, and signifying their intention to attend the funeral to-day.

The records of the Department of Buildings for the week ending last Saturday show that plans have been submitted for fourteen new buildings, at an estimated cost of $236,700. The number of buildings proposed for alteration was twelve, at an estimated cost of $22,150. Special application had been made for permission to erect twelve frame structures. Inspections were made of 308 buildings, twenty-seven of which were found to be unsafe.

The members of the Cotton Exchange met yesterday to take action on certain amendments to the by-laws proposed by the Executive Committee. The amendments to article 9, relative to the classification of samples, did not meet with approval, and was returned to the committee for alteration. The amendment to article 25, inserting the word "strict" before "ordinary to fair" in the form of contract, was adopted.

The ice in the harbor has displaced and carried to sea all the can and spar buoys marking the channel to and from the Atlantic, and pilots are compelled to direct the courses of inward and outward bound vessels by objects on the shores. The recent snows have somewhat obscured the landmarks, and the pilots prefer to bring vessels in port at night, while they can get the ranges of the many light-houses, rather than run their chances by daylight. The buoys cannot be replaced until the Bay is free from ice.

Annie Perrin was committed in default of one thousand dollars bail, yesterday, by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing clothing and other property, valued at forty dollars, from Mrs. Emma J. Mason, of No. 138 East Sixty-first street. Detective Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Annie, and found in her trunk, at No. 153 West Thirtieth street, a large quantity of property. There are several charges against the prisoner, which are being worked up by the detective.

A meeting of the Ulster Benevolent Association was held last evening in Cooper Institute for the purpose of completing its organization. The report of the committee on drafting the constitution and by-laws stated that the objects of the association were to promote social interests and friendly feeling among former residents of the Province of Ulster, to extend aid to them when needed, and to advance their interests generally. The association is to be unsectarian and independent in politics. Sixty-four members were then enrolled. The next regular meeting will be devoted to the election of officers.

The storekeeper of the Hoboken stores is not suspected of complicity in the extensive silk smuggling recently unearthed there. An assistant was in charge when Deputy Klinck seized the cases on Saturday week, and he hindered the Deputy so in the discharge of his duty that the latter complained of him. For this he has since been transferred to another post. It is said that the honest merchants, who first drew the attention of the authorities to the smuggling, have engaged private counsel to prosecute those implicated. This is in reprisal for injury done to their business by the smugglers, who were enabled to undersell the market.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, the assessments for the construction of a sewer in Metropolitan avenue, Eighteenth Ward, amounting to $8,522 72, were confirmed.

During the present month four hundred complaints have been made against citizens for violation of the city ordinance regarding the removal of stock and ice from the sidewalks.

The annual ball of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, was held last evening at the Academy of Music, and was largely attended. The Academy was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday on the body of Margaret Lawson, a dissipated woman, who died on Saturday from the effects of a dose of Paris green, taken by herself. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Michael Kelly, aged twenty-two, residing at the corner of Smith and Ninth streets, was arrested yesterday by Detective Roche on a charge of entering the store of William Force, No. 292 Court street, on Sunday, and stealing property valued at $60.

A resolution passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen directs the Board of City Works to advertise the plans and specifications for the building of a new bridge over the Wallabout Canal. The bridge is to cost two thousand five hundred dollars.

Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., will deliver a lecture at the Hanson Place Baptist Church this evening entitled, "The American of the Future—How Can we Hinder or Help his Growth." Hon. Andrew H. H. Dawson, ex-member of Congress from Georgia, will preside.

The inquest on the victims of the tenement-house fire, which occurred at the corner of Hoyt and Pacific streets on last Tuesday evening, was commenced yesterday by Coroner Simms. No new facts were elicited. The inquest will be continued on Wednesday morning.

John Roesch, a Williamsburg lawyer, was charged before Justice Eames yesterday with obtaining money under false pretenses from a client named Schmidt. Mr. Roesch denied the charge, and waiving examination gave one thousand dollars bail to appear for trial.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Moore, Mr. P. Keady, counsel for Rudolph Kessler, indicted for stealing six thousand dollars' worth of bonds from the Controller's office, asked leave to withdraw the former plea of "not guilty," and substitute a plea of guilty. A request made by counsel that time be granted to put in affidavits of good character before sentence was granted by the court.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The complaint known as the "mumps" is quite prevalent in the village of Peekskill and in a section of Yorktown.

William E. Borden and Lawrence Dean, of Peekskill, after a brief fishing expedition to Peach Pond, Saturday, returned home with two hundred weight of pickerel and perch.

Rev. L. W. Mudge, of Yonkers, has been appointed Chaplain of the Sixteenth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., Dr. H. B. Pike, Surgeon, and Dr. R. J. Toplis, Hospital Steward.

Henry W. Bowles, the young man who attempted to commit suicide at Peekskill last week by shooting himself with a pistol, is in a fair way of recovery, although the ball has not been extracted or discovered. His mother is now on her way from San Francisco to Peekskill.

An election for Directors of the First National Bank of Yonkers resulted in the choice of the following: John Olmsted, Robert P. Getty, George B. Skinner, Alexander Smith, Ethan Flagg, Isaac H. Knox, Jonathan Odell, John W. Mills, John T. Waring, Thomas C. Cornell, James Faulkner, James Stewart, and James Drake.

During the four months last past there have been no less than twenty-six cases of robbery between the villages of Hastings and Tarrytown, in the town of Greenburg, which have been attended with a loss of one life and $1,500 in property. A vigilance committee has been recommended for the protection of life and property in that section of the county.

The Water Commissioners of Yonkers have agreed to accept the experts named by the Citizens' Committee, viz.: Julius W. Adams, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Water Works, and William Ripley Nichols, chemist, of Boston. Prof. Nichols will make an examination and report first in regard to the purity of the water, and, if favorable, then Mr. Adams, as an engineering expert, will examine the proposed reservoir sites and report thereon.

At the annual meeting of the Palisade Boat-club of Yonkers, the following officers were elected; M. F. Rowe, President; W. H. Guernsey, Vice President; B. F. Vermilyea, Recording Secretary; R. G. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary; E. Underhill, Treasurer; H. H. Thayer, Captain; C. H. Harriott, Lieutenant; E. Jackson, W. H. Stewart, W. F. H. Getty, W. H. King, and H. B. Starr, Trustees. The Treasurer's report shows a balance of $475 on hand. The club-roll comprises the names of forty active and twenty-one honorary members. The number of miles rowed by members last season was 5,422.

NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick J. Williams, a member of the Hoboken Common Council, died about midnight Sunday, at his residence, No. 191 Washington street, at the age of 53 years. The Common Council held a special meeting last evening and adopted appropriate resolutions. The funeral will take place to-morrow from his late residence.

A case of considerable interest to sporting men was decided in the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Hoffman presiding. Samuel W. Miller sued John C. Idell to recover $54 which he claimed was due him. Last Summer Miller gave Idell $20 to buy the horse George West in the pools at the Long rBanch races, and it turned out that the horse won, but Idell never made any return to Miller either of the principal or profit. Judge Hoffman directed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the appellant, Idell, which they did.

At 11 o'clock Sunday night Sergeant Moore and Officers Nicholson and Gallagher, of the Second Precinct Police, made a descent upon Henry Casten's saloon, No. 336 Grove street, Jersey City, and arrested six men whom they found gambling there. The prisoners were taken to the station-house, where they gave their names as Henry Casten, Robert Brown, Thomas Jones, Herman Smith, Frederick Becker, and John Meyers. The cards and stakes, which amounted to $16 25, were confiscated. In the First District Court, yesterday morning, Justice Reese fined Becker, Meyer, and Smith $10 each, and discharged Brown and Jones, who were only spectators. Casten, the proprietor of the place, is held for examination.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull, unchanged. Corn dull, declining; No. 2 Mixed, 62½c.@64c. Oats declining; No. 2, 55c.@55½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork firmer and higher; closed quiet, weak at $18 25 cash; $18 62½ February; $18 25 March. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firmer at 13¼c. cash; 13⅜c. March. Whisky steady at 94c. Live Hogs firmer; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Packers, $6 40@$6 90. Cattle quiet, weak; Prime to Choice, $5 75@$6; Good, $5 25@$5 50; Fair to Good Texan Steers, $3 50@$4. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,800 head; Cattle, 1,000 head.

DETROIT, Jan. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,800 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 3,203 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,628 bales; coastwise, 1,915 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 68,969 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 12,754 bales; gross, 14,100 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,910 bales; to the Continent, 890 bales; coastwise, 2,913 bales; sales, 4,700 bales; stock, 308,439 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 3,138 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,646 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,521 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 4,021 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,165 bales; to the Continent, 2,050 bales; sales, 804 bales; stock, 91,301 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 995 bales; gross, 1,124 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,880 bales; coastwise, 813 bales; sales, 811 bales; stock, 69,547 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25.—Printing Cloths strong at 5½c.@5⅝c., with more active inquiry, and few cloths on the market.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼; do. preferred, 44½.

3:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7¾d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d.; do., do., deliverable March and April, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 38s. 3d.@38s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 49s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,100 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December at 7⅝d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling shipped January and February, at 7 11-16c.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, Jan 25—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Spanish Gold, 218@219; American, 220@221. Exchange excited; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 86@88 premium; Short Sight, 90@92 premium; 60 days, Gold, 110@112 premium; Short Sight, 115@116 premium; on London, 138@140 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—C. G. Wightman and family, Miss Barber, Mrs. Eldridge and son, Dr. D. T. Meyers, H. C. McNab, Robert Johnson, R. W. Saul, W. F. Hemmings, William M. Belding, G. W. Hall, John S. Page, J. Q. A. Ford, United States Navy, H. W. Stent, John McDonald, United States Navy, W. W. Jordan, B. Chapman, Dr. J. L. Saxton, John Houston and family, Santiago Torro, J. M. Cabezon, Carlos Lamadem, M. P. Eder, Manuel Cantelar, E. W. Codington, S. A. Asch, J. B. Davis, Samuel Rotholz, Capt. Howard and family.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—H. Von Sohnen, Joseph H. Owen, William Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Thomas Renshaw, James Scott, Ed. Maidment, S. Fitton, Mr. Earnest, Charles H. Hooker, J. G. Tilford, William G. Alderton, Mrs. E. E. Burlingame, Thomas C. Bowen, Mr. Hovey, Miss Martin, Master A. Kernahan, Mr. Malloney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:15 | Sun sets....5:11 | Moon rises 10:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:51 | Gov.Island.11:40 | Hell Gate...1:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Merrimack, Weir, Rio de Janeiro, &c., W. H. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Eleano, Brown, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Lincoln, Thom, Genoa, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Winburn, (Br.,) McDougall, Glasgow, D. Mc all.

Brigs Marina, Deasey, Cardenas, M. Hunter & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McCall; Zul ika, (Br.,) Walsh, Montevideo for orders, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Madison Holmes, Bayles, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Jennie Middleton, Whitaker, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray; E. L. Dow, Daboll, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Dec. 31, and Queenstown Jan. 2, via St. Johns, N. F., 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced very heavy westerly gales throughout the passage. Jan. 24, 280 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E. Same date, 250 miles east of do., steam-ship America, hence for Bremen. Same date, 221 miles east of do., a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E. Same date, 216 miles E. of do., an Anchor Line steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship City of New-Bedford, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c., to Barling & Davis.

Brig Camille, (of Nassau,) Craig, Malaga Nov. 28, with fruit to order—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 9; had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; Jan. 3, lat. 31 25, lon. 49, at 8 o'clock P. M., while setting the mainsail, John W. Clyne, chief mate, a native of New-York, aged thirty years, got upon the bulwark close to the stern to clear something about the sail, the main boom swinging to the windward, then to the leeward, which shook him overboard. Hove the life-buoy immediately toward him and not more than four yards from him, but he could not reach it, but sank almost immediately. Jan. 14, (no lat. or lon.,) spoke brig M. P. Harrington, of Liverpool, N. S., from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, with foremast, jib-boom, and maintopmast gone, bearing up for Bermuda.

Brig Florence, (of Newport, W.,) Mathias, Rio Janeiro Nov. 18, via Hampton Roads Jan. 2, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Bryant, Belize, Hon., 16 ds., with cedar and mahogany to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Girolamo, (Aust.,) Ghizzo, Rio Grande Dec. 7, via Hampton Roads Jan. 22, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Pride of the East, (of Calais,) Lord, Cheltipee, Mexico, Dec. 27, with 167 logs logwood to Theabaud & Bro.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Had fine weather and S. E. winds to the Straits of Florida; since then heavy gales from N. and N. E. Put into Hampton Roads Jan. 14 for a harbor; left no vessel. Spoke Jan. 2, lat. 27 30, lon. 86 30, brig Hampton, from Pensacola, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds. with naval stores to Dolluer, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murchison & Co.—vessel E. S. Powell.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Van Brunt & Brother.

Schr. Florence and Lillian, Smith, Jacksonville 20 ds., with lumber to Eppinger Russell—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. S. R. Lane, Jacobs, Fortune Bay, 16 ds., with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Isabel, Mather, San Blas 27 ds., with cocoanuts, ivory-nuts and coffee to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. T. Harris Kirk, Cavilier, Virginia.

Schr. Mary and Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, Baltimore.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, redmore, Virginia.

Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Roberts, Virginia.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Izard, Baltimore, with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. G. P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ships Channel Queen, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Eicano, for Melbourne; America, for San Francisco; Grahams Polley, for Antwerp; Elizabeth Hamilton, for ——; barks Kate Melick, for Glasgow; Catharine Scott, for London; brigs Zuleika, for Montevideo; Hannibal, for Rio Janeiro; Marena, for Cardenas; Excelsior, for Hamilton, Bermuda; Amor, for Great Yarmouth; schrs. Potosi, for Campeachy; Hattie Ross, for St. Jago; Earl H. Potter, for ——; E. L. Dow, for Mobile; Madison Holmes, for Key West.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 24, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 40, whaling schr. Quickstep, of and from Provincetown for Porto Rico, to cruise, by pilot boat Pet, No. 9.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Sld. for the United States, Plymouth Rock, Maury, Helene, Success, Algoma, Mary A. Marshall, Martha Bowker, Navesink, Tancook, Luigi P., Borneo, Anna, Harvest Moon, Nuova Virginia, and Romance.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Pride of the Channel, Kenilworth, Henry, United States, City of Sparta, George W. Jones, Scotland, Adolph Engler, Freeman Clark, and Union.

Also arr. out, Marianna Second, Ferreri, and Volunteer.

The bark Maria Pace, which sld. from Waterford Jan. 21, for New-York, has returned.

The bark Maria Di C., which was ashore at Caernarvon, has been floated.

Part of the cargo of the ship City of London, from San Francisco for Liverpool, ashore on Carnsore Point, has been saved.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—The Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston Jan. 13, arr. here at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. here at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 25.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York Jan. 14 for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Frankfort, Capt. Von Bulow, from New-Orleans Jan. 5, via Havana 9th, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

GLASGOW, Jan. 25.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Brass, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. here to-day.

SILVERWARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Are adding daily to their stock new styles and articles of Sterling Silverware, suitable for Wedding Presents, put up in tasteful cases, some of new and rich stuffs, made expressly for this purpose.

Forks, Spoons, and articles of table use, of new and rich patterns, at fixed prices per ounce.

WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Abstract from Seventy-sixth Semi-Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1875.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	355,006 54
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	27,600 00
Reserve for other Claims	5,140 19
Net Surplus over all Liabilities	162,560 08
Total	$750,306 81

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$316,576 25
Bonds and Mortgages, being first Lien on improved Real Estate in the Counties of New-York and Westchester	202,300 00
State, City, County Bonds, and Bank Stock	61,339 16
Railroad Bonds	24,900 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	6,250 00
Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	72,678 16
Interest due and accrued	4,474 08
Cash in Bank	33,289 16
Real Estate	28,500 00
Total	$750,306 81

A Cash Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, is payable Feb. 1, 1875, at New-York Office.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
WM. H. BOWNE, Treasurer.
GEO. J. PENFIELD, President.
JOHN E. MARSHALL, Vice President.

CATARRH

RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

From Rev. Dr. DEEMS

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

No. 4 WINTHROP PLACE, NEW-YORK.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical and permanent cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her health completely.

Finding in my Pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention, which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this at least is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 to 3 at his OFFICE, No. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

BABY-CARRIAGES AND TOYS.
REMOVING TO NO. 820 BROADWAY, (EAST SIDE,) NEXT BLOCK ABOVE STEWART'S.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

BREWSTER & CO. of Broome st.

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force gives us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

BROADWAY AND 47TH ST., AND 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

SMITHS' NEW-YORK PALE ALE.

BREWERY, 18TH ST.,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVS.

GILMORE

AND HIS RENOWNED

22d Regiment Band

OF NEW-YORK.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERTS.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO CONDUCT THE GREAT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, THEY WILL START FOR THAT POINT IMMEDIATELY, AND PROPOSE TO GIVE A SERIES OF CONCERTS, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF KENTUCKY, COMMENCING WITH

Boston, (where two Concerts will be given.) January 30 and 31

At New-York......February 7
At Washington......February 8
At Baltimore......February 9 and 10
At Philadelphia......February 11
At Pittsburg......February 12
At Cleveland......February 13
At Chicago......February 14
At St. Louis......February 15 and 16

WITH OTHER WESTERN CITIES AT SUBSEQUENT DATES, AND CLOSING AT LOUISVILLE, WITH THE GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., ON FEB. 27.

THE LOUISVILLE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 68c.@70c. Oats in fair demand at 61c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork firm and unchanged. Bacon quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11½c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9¾c. and 10c; partly cured, ½c. lower. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94c. Bagging very strong and unchanged.

24th ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1874.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,542,132 00
For interest	580,070 23
For interest, &c., accrued	283 488 45
Total	$2,405,690 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death on policies and payment of annuities	$594,234 80	
Paid for dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, and interest on dividend	463,190 98	
Total amount returned to policy-holders		$1,056,424 98
Paid for expenses, salaries, taxes, medical examiners' fees, and commissions		295,508 58
Total		$1,351,933 56

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$60,320 37	
Bonds and mortgages, and interest accrued on same	5,458,467 37	
Loans on policies in force	2,279,736 08	
United States and New-York State Stocks	708,356 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	513,004 24	
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds (market value of the securities, $8,51-278)	644,080 47	
Interest due to date, and all other property	26,785 95	
Total		$9,690,750 48
Gross Assets		$9,690,750 48
Reserve required for all policies in force, Carlisle Four per Cent	$7,415,083 19	
Claims by death, not yet due	239,980 00	
Dividends unpaid, and all other liability	198,005 12	
Total		$7,853,073 31
Undivided Surplus		$1,837,677 17

The Manhattan invites a comparison with other first-class companies as to the following particulars:
The large excess of Assets over its Liabilities.
The small ratio of Expenses to Income.
Care in the selection of Risks, shown in the small percentage of Death Claims.
Prudence and skill in Management.
Justice and liberality in the payment of Losses and Dividends.
The even and uninterrupted success of its operations for a quarter of a century.
The interest account exceeds the claims paid.
No portion of the business of this company has been derived from reinsuring the risks of unsuccessful companies.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, Assistant Secretaries.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GLOBE THEATRE.
728 BROADWAY 736
CHARLEY SHAY......Manager
GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
A FIRST-CLASS VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
A STRICTLY REFINED ENTERTAINMENT.
CHARLEY SHAY'S WORLD-RENOWNED MONSTER QUINCUPLEXAL TROUPE.
A STAR COMPANY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
The popular and talented artists,
Misses VIOLA MORRIS and ADELAIDE MILLER.
SAM RICKEY and MASTER BARNEY.
New-York's greatest favorite comedians.
GREAT ARNOLD BROTHERS.
WONDERFUL ROGERS FAMILY.
Mr. WM. CONRAD and his educated dogs. CHARLEY SHAY, the best general performer in the world.
50 Celebrated Star Performers, $10,000 Hindoo Box Mystery, Illuminated Curriculum and Carnival Scene. The Two Orphans. Barnum's Educated Pet Elephant. A world of genuine wonders. Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West. Union...... 73¼	100 At'c & Pac. Pf.... 14½
1000 do........ 73	100 North-western.... 44⅜
600 do.......s3. 73	200 do.....b60. 44⅜
600 do........ 73⅛	200 do........ 44⅛
100 do......c. 73⅛	100 do.......s3. 44⅛
20 do........ 73⅛	300 do........ 44
600 do........ 73¼	400 do......s3. 44
5 do........ 73⅛	100 do........ 43⅞
200 do........ 73⅛	200 North-west Pf.... 58¾
865 do........ 73	100 do........ 58½
1200 do........ 72⅞	100 Erie Railway..... 28⅝
2300 do........ 72¾	300 do........ 28½
10 Del. & Hudson....113	600 Pittsburg........ 90¼
400 Pacific Mail.... 34⅜	20 do........ 90½
500 do........ 34¼	300 Ohio & Miss..... 28¼
600 do......c. 34	1300 do........ 28⅜
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21¾
500 do......b3.102⅜	100 do........ 21
10 do........102½	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 15½
500 Union Pacific..... 36⅜	100 do........ 15¼
400 do........ 36¾	200 do........ 15⅜
800 do........ 36⅝	200 do......c. 15½
1500 do......s3. 36½	100 do........ 15⅜
80 Rock Island.....103⅜	600 do......s3. 15¼
100 do........103¾	200 do........ 15⅛
10 do........103⅞	700 do......s3. 15
200 do........103⅝	300 do......c. 15⅛
20 N. J. Central....106¾	100 Tol. & Wab. Pf.... 22
600 Lake Shore......c. 73½	200 Pac. R. of Mo..... 48
100 do.......s3. 73½	300 do........ 47½
500 do........ 73⅝	25 do........ 47¼
1200 do........ 73¾	100 do........ 46¾
400 do......s3. 73¾	100 do........ 46½
100 do........ 73⅞	100 do........ 46⅛
2200 do........ 73¾	100 do........ 46
1300 do......s3. 73⅝	600 St. Paul........ 37½
4000 do......s3. 73½	800 do........ 37¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64.117¼	$21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b. c.119¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new......118⅜	6,000 do........119⅜
50,000 U.S.6s Cur.b.c.119⅝	7,000 U.S.5-20 R.'68.119½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 96	40 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102⅜
5,000 do........ 96¼	400 M. L. & M.b.c.b3. 3½
6,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. '87s. 95¼	100 do.....b3. 4
	100 do........ 4½
10,000 Mo. 6s, '76.....100	100 do........ 4½
2,000 Bkln. 6s, W. L.100½	900 Un. Pac.....b.c.s3. 36⅜
1,000 N. Y. State Bty. L., coup..106	100 do........ 36¼
	200 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 79½
1,000 Alb. & S. 1st...107	100 Erie Railw'y..b.c. 28½
15,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st.......b3. 23	100 do.....b3. 28⅝
	300 do........ 28¼
3,000 Am. Dock Imp. Co. 7s...... 99½	600 C. & P. G...b.c.b3. 90¼
	400 do........ 90¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, Consol...... 75	200 do........ 90⅜
	500 L.S.& M.S..b.c.s3. 73⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Consol...... 91½	1100 do........ 73¼
	300 do.....b3. 73⅝
5,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. bs...... 81¼	700 do......s3. 73½
	1300 do........ 73⅝
4,000 do........ 81½	500 do........ 73¼
10,000 C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s..b.c.102½	1300 do........ 73¼
	900 do......s3. 73¼
10,000 Erie 4th........ 93	600 do.....b3. 73¼
1,000 Erie 5th........ 97	200 do........ 73⅜
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.105¾	200 do......s3. 73⅜
500 C., P. & A. new.101	300 do......s3. 73¼
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 83	300 do......s5. 73¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 99	800 do........ 73⅜
2,000 H. & S.J. 8s, C. 84¼	400 do.....b3. 73⅛
8,000 do......b.c. 84	600 do......c. 73⅜
3,000 Cen.Pac. G.bs. 94½	1000 do........ 73⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Branch. 84¾	100 Ill. Central...b.c. 97½
	16 N. J. Central....... 106⅞
5,000 do........ 84⅝	400 D., L. & W....b.c.108¼
25,000 Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.....b.c.100	105 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 95½
	200 do........ 95⅜
2,000 West. Pac. bs. 86	1100 Chi. & N.W..b.c. 44
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 91⅜	400 do........ 44⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 92	400 do........ 44¼
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 81	200 do........ 44⅛
8,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st........b.c. 91¾	400 do......s3. 44
	600 do........ 44
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 82	200 do......s3. 43⅞
3,000 do........ 82¼	1300 do........ 43⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 64	400 do........ 44
	200 do........ 44⅛
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.......b.c. 96	200 do.....b3. 44¼
	400 do........ 44¼
1,000 C., C., C. & Ind. 1st......b.c.105½	100 Chi. & R.I..b.e.c.103⅛
	200 do........ 103¼
2,000 Canada So. 1st, with in. c..b.c. 63	200 do......c.103¼
	100 do........ 103⅝
100 Canton Co...... 58½	300 do......c.103½
100 do.....b.c. 59¾	100 do........ 103⅝
100 do........ 59½	200 do......c.103⅛
200 Quick. M.....b.c. 33½	200 do........ 103⅝
500 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 34	700 do........ 103½
200 do......s3. 34	1200 C.,M. & S.P..b.c. 37¾
200 do........ 34	200 do........ 37⅜
500 do......s3. 33⅞	200 do........ 37½
600 do......s3. 33¾	1000 P. R. of Mo..b.c. 47
100 do........ 33⅞	100 do........ 46¾
100 do........ 34	400 do........ 46½
700 do........ 34⅛	500 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 21
30 Adams Express... 99⅜	100 do......b.c. 21
100 do.....b.c. 99¼	300 do........ 20¾
13 Wells-Fargo Exp. 82½	100 H. & S. J. Pf...b.c. 30⅛
100 U. S. Exp......b.c. 61¾	100 do........ 30
100 Amer. Exp.....b.c. 63⅝	100 T.,W.& W.b.c.s15. 15
200 West. Un. T...b.c. 72¾	300 do......s3. 15¼
800 do........ 72⅝	100 do........ 15¼
1100 do........ 72⅝	50 do......s3. 15⅜
1900 do......s3. 72½	100 do........ 15⅜
1400 do........ 72½	100 do......c. 15⅛
1300 do......s3. 72⅝	100 Chicago & Alton.105¼
1600 do........ 72½	100 do......b.c.105½
300 do.....b3. 72⅝	16 Warren Railroad. 90
500 do........ 72½	100 Atl. & P.Pf..b.c.e. 14½
2300 do........ 72¾	100 do........ 14⅜
800 do......s3. 72⅝	200 do........ 14⅛
1600 do........ 72⅝	200 do........ 14⅛
2300 do........ 72¼	200 do........ 14½
200 do......s3. 72¼	100 do........ 14⅝
900 do........ 72⅛	200 do........ 14⅞
1400 do........ 72	100 do........ 14¾
1700 do........ 71⅞	100 do........ 14½
300 do........ 72	100 do........ 14⅜
2100 do.....b3. 72	100 do........ 14¾
2600 do........ 72⅛	100 do........ 14½
300 do........ 72	1300 Ohio & M...b.c. 28½
500 do........ 72⅛	1900 do........ 28
300 do........ 72¼	100 do........ 28⅛
100 do......s10. 72	200 do........ 28⅛
30 do........ 72½	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 8¼
200 do........ 72¼	100 A. & P. Tel.....b.c. 24
1100 do........ 72⅛	21 do........ 23¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$50,000 N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & July.. 27	200 Tol. & Wab........ 15⅝
	800 Lake Shore...... 73¼
9,000 Pac. of Mo., 1st. 92	3000 do........ 73⅜
1300 Pacific Mail.... 34	1900 do........ 73½
200 do......s3. 34	2000 do........ 73⅜
100 Western Union... 72⅛	500 do......s5. 73
1000 do......s3. 72	3000 do........ 73
1600 do........ 72	400 do........ 73⅛
100 do......c. 72	300 do.....b3. 73½
500 do......s3. 71⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.... 8¼
2100 do........ 71⅞	17 American Ex.... 62½
3200 do........ 71⅞	100 North-western.... 44⅛
2500 do........ 71⅞	100 do........ 44⅛
2100 Rock Island.....103½	100 do......s3. 44
200 do........103⅝	100 do........ 44⅜
100 do........103¾	300 At. & Pac. Pf..... 15
100 do.....b3.103⅝	300 St. Paul........ 37¾
600 do......s3.103¾	100 do........ 37⅜
1000 do........103⅝	500 do......s60. 36¾
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛	100 do........ 37⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....118½	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........119⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b3.119⅜	25,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81........114
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small...119	8,000 do......b.c.114⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. St. 6s, '76.100	400 Erie.....b. c..b3. 28¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......b. c. 98½	300 do........ 28¾
	300 Un. Pac......b. c. 36⅝
15,000 Erie 4th...b. c. 98	2200 do........ 36¾
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 94¾	200 Cleve. & P. G'd.... 90½
3,000 Chic. & N. W. Con.......b. c. 91¼	200 do.....b. c. 90⅝
	1500 Lake S. & M. So...b. c.s3. 73⅛
20,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 91¾	200 do........ 73¼
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 81½	900 do........ 73⅜
1,000 Mor.& Ess.1...109	500 do......c. 73¼
1,000 Mor. & Ess.2d.106	100 do........ 73⅜
5,000 Pacific of Mo. 1st......b. c. 92	1700 do.....b3. 73½
15,600 Mich. Cen. 7s.102	300 do......s3. 73½
2,000 H.& St.J.8s cv. 84	200 C. & N. W...b. c.b3. 44⅛
2,000 Han.1st.s,Cp.109⅝	200 do........ 44¼
3,000 do........109¾	200 do.....b3. 44¼
100 United States Ex. 62½	600 do........ 44⅝
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 82	1100 do......b3. 44⅜
5 Adams Ex......b. c. 99¾	100 N. J. Central..b3.107
1400 W. U. Te....b. c. 71⅞	100 C. & R. I...b. c.b3.103⅛
200 do......s3. 71⅞	800 do......b3.103½
300 do......b3. 72	100 C.,M.&S.P.b. c.s3. 37⅛
320 do........ 72	100 do......s4. 37
2100 do........ 71⅞	300 do........ 37⅛
50 do........ 71¾	1000 do........ 37¼
200 do........ 71⅞	800 T., W. & W...b. c. 15½
4050 do........ 72	100 do........ 15⅝
2500 do........ 72⅛	100 do........ 15¾
50 do......s10. 72⅛	40 P.,F.W.& C.G.b. c. 96¾
1700 do........ 72¼	10 do........ 96⅝
1050 do........ 72⅜	110 do........ 97
1300 do........ 72½	400 Del., L. & W......108⅛
400 do........ 72⅝	200 Chic., B. & Q......110
1900 do........ 72½	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 28⅛
100 do......b3. 72⅝	200 do........ 28¼
500 do........ 72½	100 do........ 28⅜
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 34	15 Mor. & Ess........ 95⅛
400 do........ 34⅛	100 At. & P. Pf...b. c. 14¾
100 do......s3. 34	100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 47
100 do........ 34⅛	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 91¾	1200 Lake Shore...... 73⅝
5,000 H.& S.Jo.8s,cv. 83½	500 do......b3. 73⅝
100 Canton........ 62	700 do........ 73¾
100 Mar. L. & M..b15. 5½	1500 do........ 73¾
200 West. Union..... 72⅛	200 do......s3. 73⅝
1200 do........ 72⅝	100 do......s5. 73½
600 do......s3. 72½	300 do........ 73⅝
1600 do........ 72½	600 North-western.... 44⅜
3200 do........ 72¾	800 do......b3. 44½
200 do......s3. 72¾	400 do........ 44⅜
800 Erie Railway.... 28⅞	500 do........ 44¼
99 A. & P. Telegraph. 24¼	500 do........ 44⅜
500 do........ 24½	100 do......s3. 44¼
100 do......b3. 24¾	200 North-west. Pref.. 58¾
100 do........ 24¾	500 St. Paul......b. 3. 37⅛
100 do........ 24⅝	100 Tol. & Wab....... 15⅞
100 do........ 24¾	550 do........ 15¾
100 do........ 24⅝	300 do......s3. 15⅝
400 Pacific Mail.... 34¼	100 Ohio & Miss..... 28⅜
300 do......s3. 34¼	600 do........ 28½
200 Union Pacific.... 36¾	300 do........ 28⅜
500 do......b3. 36⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 21½
100 do........ 36¾	40 Morris & Essex.. 95½
100 Rock Island......103⅝	

MONDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was tame, and the fluctuations, as a rule, confined within narrow limits. Nearly two-thirds of the business was in Western Union and Lake Shore, the sales of the former having reached 69,000, and the latter nearly 42,000 shares. The tendency of the market early in the day was downward, but later a partial recovery obtained. The active stocks declined ¼@1¼ ₱ cent., but Missouri Pacific fell from 48 to 46. Western Union declined 1½ ₱ cent., touching 71¾ under a pressure to sell. Lake Shore, after rising from 73½ to 73⅞, dropped to 73. Pacific Mail fell off from 34⅜ to 33¾, Rock Island from 103¾ to 103⅛, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 21¾ to 20¾, the remainder of the list showing a decline of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. In the afternoon Western Union recovered to 72⅝, Lake Shore to 73⅝, Rock Island to 103⅝, and the general market improved to the extent of ¼ to ⅛ ₱ cent. Missouri Pacific, however, recovered to 47½. Canton was more actively traded in, and advanced about 4 ₱ cent., selling up to 62⅛. After the Second Board, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 24¼ to 24¾, with final sales at 24⅝. At the close of business, the general market showed a reaction from the highest prices of the afternoon, and a decline of ⅛@⅞ ₱ cent. as compared with the opening quotation.

Advices from Washington were received after the close of business which would seem to indicate that the extra subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will not be granted. In relation to the Lake Shore injunction suit there is nothing new to record, the decision which was confidently expected to-day being still reserved, the injunction against the payment of the dividend still remaining in force. Judging from the newspaper reports of the meeting of the Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners, recently held at Cleveland, it seems pretty safe to conclude that the Saratoga compact is a practical failure, inasmuch as it has failed to secure the adherence of all the leading Western lines. Several of these latter have already assumed an aggressive attitude, and a general railroad war is feared. The cutting down of rates has already commenced, some of the roads taking fourth-class freight as low as 35 cents to New-York, and 30 cents to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Money market was very easy, and call loans were readily effected at 2½@3 ₱ cent., with some business as low as 2 ₱ cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 4½@6½ ₱ cent. for best to prime grades.

The foreign advices were not especially important to-day, although it was reported that a reduction in the premium on Double Eagles from 76s. 4½d. to 76s. 4¼d. had been made, doubtless the result of the large shipments of gold coin from this side on Saturday last. The market for securities was quiet and firm, Consols closing at 92¼@92⅜ for money and the account; 1865s, old, at 107¾; 1867s at 107¾@107⅞; 10-40s at 104⅝@104¾, and new 5s at 102½. Erie declined from 26½ to 26⅛@26¼. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet. Demand bills on London were reduced from $4 90½ to $4 90, with business mostly at $4 89¼@$4 89½, although at the close sales of good to prime were made at $4 89@$4 89½. The nominal asking rate for 60-day bills is still $4 87, with actual business at $4 86@$4 86½. Gold was strong, and ranged from 112⅝ to 112⅞, closing at the intermediate quotation. The rates on gold loans were 1 to 3 ₱ cent. and flat. The Customs receipts to-day were $465,000.

Government Bonds were strong throughout the day. An active counter business is reported, the inquiry being large, notwithstanding the sharp advance in prices of late. 1867s and 1868s, coupon, sold as high as 119⅜, and the latter at 119½ for registered. Currency 6s sold at 119⅝. Southern State Bonds were firm for Missouris and weak for Tennessees. There was comparatively little change in Railroad Mortgages, although the demand continues active for many issues. The transactions, as a rule, were in small amounts. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible sold at 84@83½, a decline of 1½ ₱ cent. from the closing quotation on Saturday. Wabash, firsts and St. Louis Division, were also weak, selling at 82 and 64, respectively. Central Pacifics advanced to 94¾. Union Pacifics, firsts, to 91¾. Land Grants to 92, and Sinking Funds to 81⅛.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,033,152 15
Gold payments	311,013 09
Gold balance	46,074,117 15
Currency receipts	730,617 63
Currency payments	1,739,478 67
Currency balance	45,293,032 81
Customs	465,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 25.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	115	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅛	119¼
American Gold	112⅝	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼@$4 86½	$4 86¼@$4 86½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103⅝
Pacific Mail	34⅜	34¼
St. Paul Common	37½	37⅜
St. Paul Preferred	59	59
Western Union	73⅛	72⅜
Union Pacific	36⅝	36¾
Lake Shore	73½	73⅝
Toledo and Wabash	15⅝	15⅝
North-western Common	44⅜	44¼
North-western Preferred	59¼	59
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼	108⅛
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Panama	111	111
Erie	28¾	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28¼	28⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	8⅝	8¼
Harlem	127½	127½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅜	600
Erie	28⅞	28½	2,200
Lake Shore	73⅞	73	41,900
Wabash	15¾	15	5,800
North-western	44½	43⅞	14,300
North-western Preferred	59	58½	500
Rock Island	103¾	103⅛	9,400
Fort Wayne	97	97	110
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37½	37⅛	6,800
Pittsburg	90⅝	90¼	2,500
Delaware, Lack. & Western	108½	108⅛	800
New-Jersey Central	107	107	100
Illinois Central	97½	97½	100
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅜	8,300
C., C. & Indiana Central	8¼	8¼	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21¾	20¾	1,600
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	30⅛	30	200
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜	28	6,600
Missouri Pacific	48	48	2,700
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14⅞	14	2,100
Western Union	73¼	71¾	69,400
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	24¾	24¼	1,400
Pacific Mail	34⅜	33¾	7,900
Quicksilver	33½	33½	200
Canton	62⅛	58½	400
Adams Express	99¼	99¼	100
American Mer. Union Exp.	62¾	62⅝	100
United States Express	62½	61¾	250
Total sales			187,160

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	119½	119¾	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118⅜	118⅝
6s, '81, reg	119	119¼	5-20s, '67, reg.	119⅛	119⅜
6s, '81, coup	119⅜	119⅝	5-20s, '67, coup.	119¼	119½
5-20s, '62, reg.	115⅜	115⅝	5-20s, '68, reg.	119½	120
5-20s, '62, coup.	115½	115¾	5-20s, '68, coup.	119½	119¾
5-20s, '64, reg.	117	117¼	10-40s, reg	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, '64, coup.	117½	117¾	10-40s, coup	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, reg.	119	119½	5s, '81, reg	114	114⅛
5-20s, '65, coup.	119½	119⅝	5s, '81, coup.	115¼	115½
5-20s, '65, n. reg.	118⅜	118⅝			

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$27,761,000
Gold balances	1,837,560
Currency balances	2,102,592

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $128,000 for interest, and $103,000 for called bonds.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$77,080,073
Currency balances	3,338,161
Gold exchanges	13,381,194
Gold balances	1,955,449

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded 24	N. Y. 6s C. L., '77 110
A. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S. is. 9	N. Y. 6s C. L., '78 110
A. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 9	N. Y. 6s G. R., '87 113
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 9	N. Y. 6s G. C., '87 113
A. 7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv. 9	N. Y. 6s G. L., '91 113
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 9	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 27
California 7s 105	N. C. 6s, A. & O. 27
Connecticut 6s 103	N.C.6s N.C.R.,J.& J. 56¼
Georgia 6s 80	N.C.6s N.C.R.,A.&O. 56¼
Georgia 7s, n. bds 90	N. C. 6s N. C. R., C. off, J. & J. 37
Georgia 7s, indorsed 83	
Georgia 7s, g. bds 78	N. C. 6s N. C. R.. C. off, A. & O. 37
Indiana 5s 99	
Illinois coup. 6s, '77 100	Ohio 6s, '75 99½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79 100	Ohio 6s, '81 102
Illinois War Loan 100	Ohio 6s, '86 104
Kentucky 6s 100	Rhode Island 6s 103
Louisiana 6s 26¾	South Carolina 6s 35
Louisiana 6s, n. bds 26	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July 33½
La. 6s, n. Float. Dbt 24	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 33
La. 7s, Peniten'y 24	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66 31
La. 8s, Levee bonds 26	S.C.6s L.C.,'89, J.&J. 31
La. 8s, Levee bonds 25½	S.C.6s L.C.,'89,A.&O. 31
La. 8s, L. bds., of '75 25	S. C. 7s, '88 31
Michigan 6s, '78-'79 102	S. C. 6s Non-F. bds 8
Michigan 6s, '83 102	Tenn. 6s, old 62
Michigan 7s, '90 104	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C 48
Mo. 6s, due in '75 100	Tenn. 6s new bds 62
Mo. 6s, due in '76 100	Tenn. 6s N. bds., ex C. 47
L. bs, due '81 to '91 in. 96¼	Tenn. 6s N. bds., N.S. 47
Asy. or Uni. due '92 94⅞	Texas 10s, '76 96
H. & St. J., due '75 99½	Virginia 6s, old 33
H. & St. J., due '76 98½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66 32
H. & St. J., due '86 95⅛	Va. 6s, new bds., '67 32
H. & St. J., due '87 95⅛	Va. 6s, Con. bds 55¼
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan 106	Va. 6s, ex matu'd C. 53
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan 106	Va. 6s Def. bds 10⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75 110	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bs 106½	Cleve., P. & A. old b 101
Bos., H. & E. 1st 23	Clev., P. & A. n bs 101
B.,C.R.&M.1st, 7s, g. 45	Buff. & Erie n. bs 101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st 45	Buff. & S. L. 7s 101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, x c. 35	L. Shore Div. bds 100¾
Chic. & Alt. 1st 105½	L. Shore C. C. 1st 101⅛
Chic. & Alt. Inc 100½	Mar. & Cin. 1st 107
Joliet & Chic. 1st 106	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902 101¾
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st 97½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S.F. 113
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st 111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 101
C., B. & Q. Cons. M. 7s 102⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 99
Chi., R. I. & Pac 106	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 103
Cen. of N. J., 1st, n 109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C 112⅛
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C 103⅜	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R 110
Cen. of N. J., C. C 105⅞	H. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85 106
Am. Dock Imp. bs 99¼	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75 100
M. &St.P.1st,8s,P.D. 108½	Harlem 1st 7s C 109⅛
M.&St.P.1st,7s-10PD 94	Ohio & M. C. S. F 99¼
M. & St. P. 7s, G., R.D. 81	Ohio & Miss. Con 97⅛
M. & St. P. 1st M.I.& M. D 77	Ohio & Miss. 2d C 82¼
	Cen. Pac. G. bds 94½
M. & St. P. 1st, Con. 74	Cen. Pac. S. J. B 84¼
M. & St. P. 2d 78	Cen. Pac. C.& O.1st. 83¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F 104½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds 103½
Chi. & N. W. C. bs 91	West. Pac. bds 85⅞
Chi. & N. W. 1st 99	Union Pac. 1st bds 91⅜
Chi. & N. W. C.G.bs. 81½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 91¾
Chi. & N. W. R.G.bs. 81	Union Pac. I. p. due. 96
Galena & Chic. Ex. 106½	Union Pac. S. F 81
Galena & Chic. 2d 102	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st 91½
Chic. & Mil. 1st 93	Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo. 100
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F. 105½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 107
Del.,L.& W. 1st 101¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 102¾
Del.,L. & W. 7s, con. 108¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 100
Mor. & Essex 1st 108⅝	Cleve. & P. C. S. F. 102½
Mor. & Essex 2d 105	Cleve. & P. 3d 101
Mor. & Essex cons'n. 98½	Cleve. & P, 4th 94
Mor. & Essex 7s, '71 102	C., C. & I. 1st 70
Erie 1st, extended 104½	C., C. & I. 2d 25
Erie 2d, 7s, '79 102½	R., W. & Og. C. 1st 93
Erie 3d, 7s, '83 101½	S. L. & I. M. 1st 95
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 97½	St. L. & I. M. 2d 71
Erie 5th, 7s, '88 96½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf 94
Long Dock bds 101¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 77½
Han.&St.Jo.Land G. 105	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s 97
Han.& St. Jo. 8s, con. 84	T., P. & W., E. D 79
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75 101	T., P. & W., W. D 68
Dub.&Sioux City 1st. 97½	T. & W. 1st Ex 82
Dub.&S. City 2d div. 96	T. & W. 1st, St.L.D. 62½
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83	T. & W. 2d 50
Ind., Bloom.&W. 1st. 42	T. & W. C. Conv 45
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d 102	Gt. W. 1st, 1888 73
M. S., N.I.S. F.7 ₱ c. 105⅝	Gt. W. 2d, 1893 50
Cleve. & Tol. S. F 102	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 59
Cleve. & Tol. new b 101	Han. & C. Mo. 1st 65

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange 117	Merchants' 119
Butchers' & Drovers' 130	Merchants' Ex 101
Chatham 137	Nassau 106
City 300	New-York 125
Corn Exchange x120	Ninth National 100
First National 205	North America 97½
Fourth National 96	Pacific 160
Gallatin National 130	People's 138
German American 86	Phenix 98
Grocers' 97	Republic 105½
Hanover 90	Shoe & Leather 149
Imp. and Traders' 193	State of New-York 110
Irving 127	Tradesmen's 141½
Mechanics' 137	Union 133
Mercantile 110	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 20.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy Railroad	101	101¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅜	56½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad Pf.	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie Railway	21½	21⅝
Northern Central Railroad	35¼	35½
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51
Lehigh Gold Loan	100¾	101

The semi-annual statement of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, published elsewhere, makes an excellent exhibit, showing the net surplus over all liabilities to amount to $162,560 08. A cash semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, and a stock dividend of *Twenty-five ₱ cent.* on the capital stock is payable Feb. 1 at the New-York office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Attention is invited to the twenty-fourth annual report of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, an abstract of which is to be found in our advertising columns. The company during the past year disbursed $1,351,983 56, and its gross assets amount to $9,690,750 48. It has an undivided surplus of $1,837,677 17. This is a highly satisfactory exhibit, and reflects credit on the management of the institution.

The Directors of the United States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of *Two Dollars ₱ share*, payable on the 1st of February.

The Corn Exchange Bank Directors have declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

Controller Green will receive proposals up to Thursday next at 2 P. M. for the sum of $645,000 of stocks and bonds of the City of New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD—A CANDID STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hardly think your correspondent, "An Old Railroader," was just in insinuating that the architect of the fortunes of New-York Central was responsible for the "watering" of Lake Shore. He should have remembered that the Commodore's connection with Lake Shore dates from its recent misfortunes, which were the result, mainly, of a mismanagement for which he was not accountable, and which he finds to be one of the most difficult tasks of his life to repair. He got into the company through an effort to rescue his friends; and, if I am not mistaken, he has had bitter occasion to rue that such help was needed.

But, while desiring justice to a man to whom our railroad system is largely indebted, I do not by any means wish to be regarded as the apologist of the pernicious system of stock "watering," which has imperiled the finances of so many of our railroads. I am entirely of the opinion of your correspondent that the wholly changed condition of things which has been brought about by the panic of 1873 will put many of those roads in a position in which it will be most difficult for them to provide for their bonded debt, to say nothing about dividends on stock. The Lake Shore managers have sought to divert attention from the condition of the finances of the company by declaring a cash dividend; but, as your correspondent has shown, this has been done at the expense of a shameful disregard of the legal rights of the bondholders. In order that the real character of the constitution of this company may be properly understood, as a specimen of our many-times "watered" roads, permit me, as one who has closely watched its history, to give a sketch of the successive dilutions of its capital.

1. As to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, one of the roads embraced in the consolidated company: On this road, a 4 per cent. stock dividend was declared in 1861; in 1862 a dividend of 10 per per cent. in stock and 13½ per cent in bonds; in 1863 a further stock dividend of 10 per cent.; and in 1865 a further gratuitous distribution of 25 per cent. of stock. Again, in 1867, the stock was increased from $5,000,000 to $8,750,000, and the bonded debt from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000, an enormous dividend of 75 per cent. of stock and 20 per cent. of bonds having been made under a pretense of equalizing capitals between this road (Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula) and the Cleveland and Toledo, in view of the consolidation of their earnings.

2. The Cleveland and Toledo—another road embraced in the consolidation—just previous to the execution of its lease to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, made a stock dividend of 25 per cent.

3. The Buffalo and Erie Road, (formed by a consolidation of the Buffalo and State Line and the Erie and North-east Companies;) yet another road included in the Lake Shore consolidation, had in 1867–68 $2,100,000 of stock and $1,000,000 of bonds; and in that year made a stock dividend of 145 per cent. and a bond dividend of 15 per cent. Later, it made a further stock dividend of 20 per cent., and a bond distribution of 45 per cent., only 5 per cent. being called up on the latter. Finally, this road was put into the Lake Shore consolidation at $10,000,000, and all its assets were previously distributed among its stockholders, including about 40 per cent. of Erie and Pittsburg stock and bonds, and other securities. Thus Lake Shore took a three-millions road into the consolidation at a valuation of $10,000,000. I should have stated also that the Buffalo and State Line, before consolidation with the Buffalo and Erie, made two bond dividends of 15 per cent. each.

4. Another link of the consolidation, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, had in 1862, a share capital of $9,018,200, which, in the year of amalgamation, 1869, had been increased to $12,125,600 by the "watering" process.

5. As though this reckless creation of stock and bonds was not sufficient to satisfy the successive speculative manipulators of these companies, when the roads came to be consolidated as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, that company made a still further dividend of $15,000,000 of stock, on which only $5,000,000 was paid up.

6. Following this increase of stock, the road in 1873 increased its bonded debt $5,224,000, for which it received only $4,325,235—a rate of discount which needs some explanation at the hands of the managers.

Is it to be expected that dividends can be made upon stock issued thus recklessly, and without regard to an equivalent actual investment in the road? Can such dividends by any possibility be made without the neglect of other and prior claims, especially those of the sinking fund? The vast construction of new road during late years has introduced a competition between the different lines which will cut down rates to the lowest possible point. The Lake Shore felt the effect of this last year, and, judging from the fierce war in rates that is now going on among Western roads, its experience this year promises to be still more severe. As your correspondent, "An Old Railroader," has shown, the company is already in debt over two millions to the sinking fund, and yet it has pay next year $976,000 of Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds, and in 1877 $2,692,000 of the second Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana mortgage.

I cannot but think, Sir, that any sober-minded railroad man will conclude that it will require very extraordinary management for this company to protect itself against its bondholders for the next few years, and that, as to its capital stock, the only really wise thing that can be done is to let out a good deal of the "water" with which it has been so excessively and dangerously inflated, and reduce its capital down to the earning capacity of the road.

HARD PAN.

CINCINNATI MUNICIPAL
7 3-10 PER CENT. BONDS.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	88	Lead, pigs	580
Beans, bbls	125	Leather, sides	8,236
Bees-wax, pks	2	Pea-nuts, bags	621
Copper, bbls	42	Resin, bbls	469
Cotton, bales	4,922	Spirits Turp., bbls	27
Flour, bbls	8,286	Crude Turp., bbls	182
Meal, bbls	100	Rice, pks	336
Wheat, bushels	2,900	Sugar, hhds	773
Corn, bushels	55,308	Sugar, bbls	213
Oats, bushels	18,750	Syrup, bbls	108
Malt, bushels	1,200	Stearine, pks	72
Barley, bushels	5,500	Beef, pks	177
Peas, bushels	270	Pork, pks	140
Grass-seed, bags	1,374	Cut-meats, pks	1,671
Cod Liver Oil, bbls	200	Lard, tcs	2,927
B. W. Flour, bags	93	Oil-cake, pks	430
Dried Fruit, pks	145	Butter, pks	3,159
Eggs, bbls	411	Cheese, pks	273
Grease, pks	40	Tallow, pks	27
Flax, bales	65	Dressed Hogs, No	1,909
Flax-seed, bags	3	Starch, pks	100
Hops, bales	121	Tea, pks	4
Hides, No	1,464	Tobacco, hhds	64
Hides, bdls	115	Tobacco, pks	732
Moss, bales	54	Wool, bales	171
Molasses, bbls	1,574	Whisky, bbls	700

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale at former rates, ranging from 30½c.@32c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Has been very quiet throughout, with Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Has been in quite active demand, and quoted stronger, the advance within a week having been ½c. ₱ ℔. on reduced offerings from first hands. Sales have been made here of 500 bags by the South America, and 1,350 bags by the Modesta, on private terms; 5,000 bags by the Traveller, also on private terms, though rumored as at 19⅛c., gold; and at Baltimore 2,000 bags by the Winifred, at 19c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 19,091 bags. Other kinds very scarce and quiet; quotations as before. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@20¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@20c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers, in view of the very liberal receipts at the ports, and the tameness reported from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,007 bales, (of which 417 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 300 bales to shippers, and 707 bales to spinners. The dealings for early delivery have been more extensive, opening weaker, under the unfavorable Liverpool advices, and the free receipts at the shipping ports, but subsequently showing rather more firmness on a more confident inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bales, (of which were 4,600 bales on Saturday evening and 19,400 bales to-day,) with 4,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15c.@15 1-32c.; February, 15c.@15 1-32c.; March at 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; April, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; May at 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; June, 16 5-16c.; July at 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; August at 16¾c., ₱ ℔.... The receipts at this port to-day were 4,922 bales, including 389 bales by railway, and at all the shipping ports 27,163 bales, against 17,711 bales same day last week....The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new standard of classification:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for low grades of State and Western Flour at about steady rates, chiefly for shipping extras, in lines, at from $4 90@$5 10 for standard to good; and for City Mill product at the quoted figures. The dealings in medium and high grade stock have been limited, and values have been quoted weak and irregular, with some show of urgency on the part of holders to place supplies. The sales since our last have been 13,470 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 40@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 30; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 1@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5 05; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 70; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 95@$6 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, at $5@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,250 bbls. shipping stock within our range, in good part City Mill product....Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderately active demand, within the range of from $4@$5 20 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 380 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been more sought after, within the range of from $4@$4 65 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 60@$4 65 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,150 bbls. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 45@$1 85 ₱ bbl....Oat-meal quiet, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour continues in limited request, within the range of $2 55@$2 85 ₱ 100 ℔., for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—There has been rather more confident demand noted for Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, though in part for milling, at somewhat steadier prices, under less urgent offerings of prime stock. Winter Wheat has also been held rather more firmly, on comparatively light offerings of the better qualities, with a moderate inquiry noted, in good part for Red and Amber for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 14½ for No. 2 Spring, in store and afloat; $1 13 for do. to arrive soon, car stock; $1 10@$1 15 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 13 for choice, afloat, for milling purposes; $1 09@$1 11 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 10½ for very good average stock, afloat, and $1 09 for prime, in store; $1 06@$1 09 for No. 3 Spring; $1 17@1 23 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 21@$1 25 for Red Western, mostly at $1 25 for prime, afloat; $1 25@$1 29 for about fair to very choice Amber Western; $1 26@$1 32½ for White Western; $1 26 for Amber Pennsylvania, car lots....New Corn has been quoted a shade lower, on more liberal offerings of stock, and a moderately active inquiry, partly for export. Old Corn dull and wholly nominal; sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels at 84c.@86c. for poor to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c.@85½c. for fair to prime; 85½c.@86½c. for new Yellow do.; 85c.@85½c. for new White do....Rye quiet, with State, car stock, quoted at 94c.@96c....Barley inactive, at about previous prices....Barley-malt in slack demand, and nominal as to values....Canada Peas quiet and somewhat unsettled: last sold at $1 05, in bond, for car lots....Oats have been in moderate request, at essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,000 bushels at 67c.@68½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western; 67c.@70c. for poor to strictly prime White Western; 67c.@68c. for Mixed State....Feed has been in request, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $24@$31 for poor to choice ₱ ton. Hay has been moderately active and quoted firm. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw quiet at 50c.@70c.; Oat at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,493,734 bushels Wheat, 1,137,677 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 201,496 bushels Barley, 139,105 bushels Malt, 903,680 bushels Oats, and 2,950 bushels Peas; showing an increase in the stock of Corn, Oats, and Barley, with a reduction in that of Wheat and Malt, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,929,541 bushels, as against 5,911,142 bushels last Monday, and 2,489,179 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1875. July 25. Bushels.	1875. July 18. Bushels.	1874. July 26. Bushels.
Wheat	3,493,734	3,586,775	1,094,063
Corn	1,137,677	1,042,146	664,659
Oats	903,680	871,555	588,853
Barley	201,496	197,356	97,766
Rye	50,899	50,899	6,966
Peas	2,950	956	8,717
Malt	189,105	141,412	30,155
Grand total	5,929,541	5,911,142	2,489,179

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Bagging has been in request, and quoted quite firm as to price at from 11½c.@12c. Market otherwise dull, and values irregular.

HEMP—There has been less call for most kinds, with values ruling about steady.

MOLASSES—A moderate demand prevails for new crop New-Orleans, in a jobbing way, at about previous quotations; sales, 278 bbls., in lots, at 58c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Foreign product is very quiet in the local market, the offerings for prompt delivery from first hands being wholly of old crop Porto Rico and English Islands, the inquiry for which is confined to job lots at the quoted rates. We quote here: Porto Rico, 43c.@55c.; Barbados 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 35c.@47½c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 56c.@66c., for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been in fair request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses continues very quiet, on the basis of 30c. for hhds. and 33c. for bbls. Cuban advices report further free purchases of the new crop at equal to 39c. currency for 50 test, delivered at New-York or Philadelphia, for refining purposes.

NAVAL STORES—Resin held more firmly on reduced offerings and a moderate demand; Strained quoted at $2 15@$2 20; sales, 250 bbls. at $2 15 ₱ 280 ℔.... Tar quiet at $2 35@$2 37½ for Wilmington; City Pitch at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in good request and quoted rather stronger in price. Sales, 210 bbls. merchantable at 38c.@38½c., and 50 bbls., New-York pks., at 39½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been purchased since our last, to the extent of 1,000 bbls., at 6 3-16c.; now quoted at 6¼c. bid, and 6½c. asked, for early deliveries, showing more firmness....Refined quite dull; quoted at 11⅞c.@12c. here and at Philadelphia, for early deliveries....Refined, in cases, 17c.@17¼c.... City Naphtha 9¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A limited inquiry prevails for Pork for early delivery, at easier prices; sales have been reported of 375 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $19 45; small lots of Prime Mess within the range of $18@$18 25; and Extra Prime at $16. And for forward delivery 500 bbls. new Western Mess, May option, were sold at $19 50, with February options quoted at $19 12½@$19 25, and March at $19 12½@$19 37½ ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been quoted higher, on a more active demand; City at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Western at 7⅞c.@8c....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after, and quoted somewhat steadier as to values, with sales reported of 36,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies at 9½c.@10c., the latter for light averages; 50 bxs. Pickled do. at 10¼c.; 147 bxs. Clear Bellies, in lots, at 10½c.@10⅞c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 10⅞c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c., and Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 13 ℔., on private terms—quoted at 10½c.@11c. as to weights, with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been held more firmly, on lighter offerings, and a rather better demand, with sales reported of 180 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10c.@10⅜c.; 150 bxs. Western Short Clear, on private terms, quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; small lots of Western Long Clear at 10c.@10⅛c., with Long and Short Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February option, at 10¼c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been sparingly dealt in, for early delivery, at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 400 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.@13 15-16c. for good to strictly prime, closing at 13⅞c. for prime; 70 tcs. City at 13⅞c., closing at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.; and small lots of Refined at 13⅞c. for West India stock, and 14¼c.@14⅜c. for the Continent, and 50 tcs. Western Kettle, to arrive, at 14½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam 2,000 tcs. January options, at 13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 3,250 tcs. February at 13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 1,750 tcs. March at 13 15-16c.@14c., closing at 13 15-16c., and 750 tcs. May at 14 3-16c....Beef has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, at former figures. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, ₱ bbl.; sales 140 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for prime Mess; $22@$24 for India Mess; $30 for Extra do. ₱ tierce. Beef Hams quiet at $20@$22 50 for Western....Butter has been quoted about steady on the finer grades, which have been in moderate request; other qualities inactive and unsettled. We quote: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@39c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 39c.@42c. for very choice to fancy do.; 15c.@30c. for poor to fancy Western, 16c.@27c. for rolls....A moderate inquiry prevails for Cheese at former figures. State Factory quoted at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ ℔....Eggs are in slack request within the range from 27c.@32c. for fair to very choice. Limed stock quoted at 16c.@21c. ₱ dozen, the latter for very choice.

SALT—Has been held with some show of firmness, but has been inactive, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, yet held rather steady at 5¾c.@6c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover steady and in demand; 250 bags Western sold at 11c., and 140 bags State at 11⅝c. Other kinds quiet at former quotations; 2,500 bags Calcutta Linseed sold at $2 32½, gold, four months' credit.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, and in a jobbing way has been moderate at former rates. Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

STARCH—Has been quoted steady, with a moderate business noted, chiefly in a jobbing way. Western Corn at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Continues in light demand at old figures, with Sicily quoted at from $105@$110, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Trade in Raw has been on a restricted scale to-day, yet values have been quoted firm. Sales, 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; and 500 bxs. do. at 8⅞c.@9c. ₱ ℔. We quote fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅝c.; Manila, bags, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 135,000 ℔s. prime, at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c.; market steady. ....Stearine, in rather more request, with best City in hhds. quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c.; and Western in tierces at 14c.@14¼c. Sales 125 tcs. Western on private terms; and 250 tcs. do., March, at 14c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Strong and wanted; sales 6,900 half chests Green, and 4,400 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Rather lower on a moderately active inquiry. Sales, 300 bbls. at 97c.@97½c.; mainly at 97c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth was in fair demand, mainly for British ports, at steady rates. Provision room was also in fairly active request, but at reduced figures. Less inquiry was noted for room for Cotton and Naval Stores, with quotations essentially unchanged. The chartering movement has been comparatively tame, with rates quoted about as before. Tonnage for the Petroleum trade was in some demand, but the bids were not satisfactory, and negotiations were making slow progress. Vessels for Grain were inquired for sparingly at about late figures. Tonnage for Cotton, Lumber, and Naval Stores attracted less attention....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₱ ton; and (rumored) 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; and, by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; 4,200 pks. Provisions, part at 40s.@45s.; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; also, an American schooner, 293 tons, hence, with Mahogany on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 550 pks. Provisions on private terms, quoted nominally at 50s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a vessel, now at an Eastern port, with 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted at 8s.@8s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a German brig, 219 tons, now at Boston, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d....For Antwerp by steam, 600 pks. Provisions, in lots, part at 45s. ₱ ton, ...For Hamburg, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard, reported at 35s.; and, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at equal to 52s. 6d.; and 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 46s. ₱ ton....For Marseilles, an American bark, 616 tons, hence, with about 3,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, a German brig, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum or products, from Baltimore, reported on private terms. ....For St. Kitts, and Nevis, an American brig, 344 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,150....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, about 360 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, on private terms....For the Windward, an American brig, about 270 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, at 60c. ₱ bbl....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $6....For Boston, an American schooner, 432 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $5 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

There was a moderately fair condition of trade in Beeves on both yesterday and to-day. On yesterday at One Hundredth street yards prices varied from 9½c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weights 5 to 9 cwt. on 56 to 58 ℔. net. On this forenoon at Harsimus Cove, Beeves sold at 9½c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 4½ to 8½ cwt. on 55 to 58 ℔. net. Bulls on live weights 4½c. ₱ ℔., general sales. Milch Cows were not quoted on this forenoon. Smooth quality veals were scarce and were held on sale. Grass Calves sold at $9@$16 50 ₱ head. There was a fair trade in good quality Sheep and very slow sale for inferior quality flocks; sales 5½c.@7c. ₱ ℔. Lambs, 8c. ₱ ℔. There were no live Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened slow at 8c.@8½c. ₱ ℔. Western-dressed closed on Saturday at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 37 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 58 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 104 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 85 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 28 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 66 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 87 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 45 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 40 corn fed Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 92 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Christie & Sparrow 18 common Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 29 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,300 ℔. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; for W. Hinchman 72 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for R. Potts 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for N. Reed 75 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Rankin & Co. 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Gilles sold for self 18 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with tops at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 29 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 9 cwt., with tops at 14c. ₱ ℔. G. H. Williams sold for self 35 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ to 6¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 84 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ to 6¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 72 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 96 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 90 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 100 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 49 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,500 ℔. ₱ head, at 4c.@5c. ₱ ℔. G. W. Vail sold for self 46 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Co. 51 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., and $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 67 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 153 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. strong; held 68 Illinois Steers: sold for Rankin & Co. 57 poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 5½ cwt.; 80 rough Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 32 Illinois Steers.

At Harsimus Cove—Fite & Freese held on sale for W. Dooley 18 Pennsylvania Steers; sold for Graff & Co. 16 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., with a few head at 11c. ₱ ℔. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Beasley Bros. 171 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7c.@8c., scant, ₱ ℔., weight 4½ cwt., strong, average on live weight $3 80 ₱ cwt.; for L. Miller, 66 pair Ohio Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for J. C. Larry, 18 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for A. Sundheimer, 45 mixed Ohio and Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Rankin & Co., 15 Kentucky Oxen at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 16 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 generally good Kentucky Steers at 11¼c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 15 Bulls, live weight 1,300 ℔. ₱ head, at 4¾c.@5⅛c. ₱ ℔. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Nealy 65 choice quality Ohio Steers at 13c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Dadisman & Schomberg 199 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.; general sales at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Kahn & Baker 17 poor Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., with $20 on the lot; for Dixon & Jacobs 46 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. R. McPherson 120 Illinois Steers, from common to good from 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., all round. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 115 Illinois Steers from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 16 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 28 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 101 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 58 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 155 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 68 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 69 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 19 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 39 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. There were also sold on commission at same yards for Martin & Co., 45 generally choice Ohio Steers at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for R. Cochrane, 75 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for G. Schomberg 60 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for J. C. Hogan 31 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for R. Hogan 12 Kentucky Oxen at 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for L. Wheelock 15 good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for S. W. Allerton 141 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 28 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 134 Illinois Sheep, weight 10,860 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 431 Illinois Sheep, weight 34,670 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 26 Illinois Sheep, weight 2,750 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 21 Illinois Sheep, weight 2,200 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,000 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 162 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,920 ℔., at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 422 Ohio Sheep, weight 48,970 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔. R. Lerch sold 217 Sheep, weight 1,080 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 566 Sheep, weight 51,750 ℔., at $6 06¼ ₱ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 148 Michigan Sheep, weight 13,290 ℔., at 6⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 317 Michigan Sheep, weight 28,650 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 203 Canada Sheep, weight 27,485 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 70 Canada Sheep, weight 10,190 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 153 State Sheep, weight 15,420 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 173 State Sheep, weight 19,970 ℔., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 42 State Sheep, weight 3,410 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔. W. Elliott sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,370 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 180 Sheep, weight 15,280 ℔., at $6 20 ₱ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold for week ending Jan. 23, 1875, 6,680 Sheep, for $41,617 32—average ₱ head, $6 23; 154 Calves for $2,032 75—average ₱ head, $13 20. J. Kirby sold 315 Ohio Sheep, weight 24,800 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 469 Ohio Sheep, weight 42,240 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,140 ℔. at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 87 State Sheep, weight 8,140 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 133 State Sheep, weight 16,010 ℔., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 159 State Sheep, weight 19,149 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 8 State Lambs, weight 580 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; also, for week ending Jan. 23, 1875, 3,971 Sheep for $24,811 09.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 25, 1875: 3,803 head of Horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 349 Veals, 95 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards yesterday forenoon: 2,292 head of Horned Cattle, with 99 head transferred from Weehawken Yards.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Jan. 23, 1875: 10,841 Sheep and Lambs, 40 Cows, 170 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,439 Sheep, 8 Cows, 81 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 23, 1875: 15,599 Hogs, 5,917 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,029 Hogs, 1,999 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Jan. 23, 1875: 4,899 head of Horned Cattle, 8,614 Sheep, 12,759 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,101 head of Horned Cattle, 1,886 Sheep, 5,620 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Cattle quiet but firm for choice grades; other grades weak; receipts, 2,200, making with those left over 5,000 on sale. Sales of common to choice shipping, $4 25@$6; no extra offered; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Butchers', $3 25@$4; shipments, 1,800. Live Hogs active to extent of supply, and prices firm and higher; receipts, 7,500. Sales at $5 90@$7 25 for interior to extra, most of sales being at $6 50@$6 85 for good to choice; shipments, 3,800. Sheep steady and more active; receipts, 1,100. Sales at $3 75@$5 50 for poor to choice; shipments, 1,400.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Cattle dull; sales, 3,300 head; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7¾c.@8c.; fair to good do., 6½c.@7c.; common do., 4c.@6c. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 10,000 head at 5¾c.@7c. Hogs firmly held; sales, 5,000 head at $9@$10 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Flour dull, nominal; Extra Spring, $4 25@$4 62½. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 90½c.; No. 2 do., 88¼c., spot; 88¾c., February; 89¾c., March; No. 3 do., 82½c.; Rejected, 76½c. Corn dull and declining, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅛c., cash; 64¼c., February; 71¼c., May; Rejected, 61c.@61¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52c., cash; 52⅛c., March; Rejected, 49c. Rye nominal. Barley dull, drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 24@$1 26. Dressed Hogs active, higher; light, $7 05@$7 15; heavy, $7 50@$7 65. Pork in fair demand, higher at $18, cash; $18 37½, March. Lard steady at $13 35, cash; $16 60, March. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.; Short Clear do., 9⅝c., all loose, spot or February. Whisky steady at 94c. Seeds in good demand; Timothy at $2 40@$2 60; Clover-seed scarce; firm at $6 25@$6 40. On the call of the Board this afternoon, Wheat firmer at 88⅞c., February; 89⅞c., March. Corn higher at 64¾c., February. Pork very strong at $18 37½, March; $18 67½, April. Lard steady, unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 14½c. Flour steady; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 62@$5; do. Family, $5 25@$6 62; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio brands, $6 50; do. Family, $6 25@$8. Wheat quiet; Amber Western, $1 12@$1 23; No. 1 Red do., $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 16; No. 3 do. $1 09@$1 10; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 17; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 20; Amber do., $1 25@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn quiet and steady; White Southern, 78c.@81c.; Yellow do., 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 79½c., spot. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 68c.@70c.; White Western, 66c.; Mixed do., 64c. Rye dull at 97c.@$1 03. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and heavy. Pork nominally $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Loose round lots Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c. for Steam and Refined. Butter quiet and steady; good to choice Tub and roll, 26c.@28c. Petroleum nominal. Coffee strong, in good demand. Whisky nominally 98c.@98½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family extra, at $4 87@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., at $5 25@$6; high grades, at $6 25@$7 25. Wheat in fair demand for prime; others dull; Red, at $1 20@$1 22; Amber, at $1 22@1 25; White, at $1 29@$1 30. Rye steady, at 92c. Corn more active; Yellow, at 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, at 81c.@82c. Oats quiet and steady; White, at 67c.; Mixed, at 65c.@66c. Clover-seed in good demand, at 11¼c. Timothy and Flax seed unchanged. Petroleum nominal; Refined, at 11⅞c.@12c.; Crude in bbls., at 9c.; in bulk, at 5⅞c. Whisky steady at 98c. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 39c.@40c.; Western Extra, 3 c.@32c.; Western Firsts, 26c.@28c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Western Prime, 14¼c.@15½c. Eggs in good demand; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 31c. Western, 30c.@31c.; Southern, 30c.@31c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat 11,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels. In store—Wheat, 817,565 bushels; Corn, 74,176 bushels; Oats, 47,930 bushels; Barley, 101,098 bushels; Peas, 440 bushels; Malt 20,158 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 450 bbls. Wheat neglected; asking, $1 05 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 02 for No. 2 Chicago. Corn quiet; sale of 15 cars new High Mixed, on the track, at 78c.@79c.; Oats, 58c. Barley inactive. Rye inactive; quotations nominally unchanged. Pork dull; $19 50 for heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 50@$9. Highwines slow; sale at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 88⅞c.; February, 89¼c.; March, 90¼c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, in store, 51c. Corn dull, declining; No. 2 Mixed, 91c. Rye dull, declining; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, in store $1 29; No. 3, do., $1 12. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork, $17 85, cash; $17 95, February; $18 25@$18 27½, March; $18 55, April; Prime Mess, nominally, $16; Extra do., $13; Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@10½c.; Dry Salted Meats unchanged. Prime Lard, 13¼c. for Steam; Kettle, 13¾c. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 05@$1 10. Corn dull and declining at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye unchanged. Barley in good demand. Pork quiet, but firm at $18 25. Lard active and higher; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle steady at 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Green Meats a shade firmer; little doing. Whisky steady at 95c. Butter dull, unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 600 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 80 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn unchanged at 85c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 47@$1 48. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, and $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra White Michigan, $1 12½; Amber Michigan, $1 07½; No. 2 Red, $1 06¼. Corn in fair demand and lower; High Mixed, 68¾c.; March, 71⅜c.; April, 73½c.; May, 74¾c.; Low Mixed, 68¼c. Oats steady; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 56¾c.; Michigan, 57c.; White, 59c. Clover-seed, $6 12½. Dressed Hogs, $7 40@$7 80. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, at $1@$1 15. Corn steady, Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c., in elevator. Oats steady, at 56c.@57c., in elevator. Rye steady, at $1 06. Barley steady, at $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats steady, Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Fully cured, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c., ten to twenty days salt. Bacon, none in the market. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard steady, at 13¼c.@14¼c. Hogs, $6 25@$6 70.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—Flour nominal and dull at $4 75@$7 25. Corn quiet at 85c.@86c. Oats nominal. Pork firm and scarce. Lard quiet at 14c.@15c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon scarce; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, car lots, 9¾c.; Legal Test, 10¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye steady, with a moderate milling inquiry; sales of 1 car State at 87½c. Corn dull, and Western Mixed in limited request at 82c.@85c. Barley dull; sales of 1 car No. 1 six rowed State at $1 41. Oats quiet and dull at 62c.@66c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin strong, $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Jan. 26, is as follows: Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 30, 73, 95.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
194—Gautier vs. Douglass Manufacturing Co.	196—Skinner, &c., vs. Fisk, Executor, &c.
10—Lyon, &c., vs. Mance.	208—Merritt vs. Dowley.
75—Mason vs. Armstrong.	216—Photographic Chem. Co. vs. Doggett.
84—Clark, Rec'r, &c., vs. Cronkright, &c.	219—Birdsall vs. Taylor.
94—Board of Supervisors vs. Connolly.	220—Conklin vs. Goodwin, &c.
103—Orcutt vs. Lewis.	222—McKellar vs. Green, &c., No. 1.
124—Thompson vs. Thompson.	223—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
143—Walsh, Clerk, vs. Rooney, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.—Brady and Daniels JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
130—Oackley, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c.	220—Carpenter vs. Beare.
145—Mullaly vs. The Mayor, &c.	37—Christopher & Tenth St. R. R. Co. vs. Cen. Cross-town R. R. Co.
203—Voorhees et al. vs. Olmsted et al.	55—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
211—Delavan vs. Duncan	55½—Same vs. Same.
58—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co. et al.	144—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
152—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.	39—Beggs vs. Brown et al.
	69—Vail, Ex'r, vs. Lane.
	140—Bowery Nat'l Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
155—— vs. ——.	220½—Matthew vs. Meyerberg.
213—Schonberg vs. Cheney	
215—Barlow et al. vs. Meyers.	125—Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
216—Wormser vs. Garvey.	135—Stevens, Ex'x, vs. The Mayor, &c.
217—Gray et al. vs. Gannon	
218—Freund vs. Imp.'s & Traders' Nat'l Bk.	142—Speyers vs. Fisk, Ex'x.
	143—Same vs. Same.
131—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrer.	Nos.
2d— —— vs. ——.	134—Ware vs. Schmale, impleaded, et al.
Issues of law and fact.	
113—Brown vs. Webster et al.	137—Valentine vs. Fitzgerald et al.
114—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.	138—Same vs. Same.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.	139—Armstrong vs. Purdy, impleaded, &c.
122—King vs. McNamara et al.	141—Geraty, &c., vs. Dunkin et al.
72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.	144—Jordan et al. vs. Forster, &c.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.	145—Shaw vs. Chamberlain et al.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.	146—Dreyer vs. Heyman.
123—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.	147—Kelly vs. Brumagim.
127—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.	148—Elliot vs. Wilson et al.
	149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.
74—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.	150—Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co. et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	151—Same vs. Same.
132—Die Deutsch Evangelische Lutheran, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1024—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.	1266—McCall, Ex'r, &c. vs. Jenkins.
702—French et al. vs. Tyler.	1126—O'Connell, Adm'x, vs. H. and N. H. S. B. Co.
471—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.	88—Morehead vs. McNamee.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. and L. Manufac'g Co.	1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
944—Tyler vs. Jacobson.	680—Clussman vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.	410½—Parker et al. vs. Patterson.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.	1592½—Pfyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
338—Cohen vs. Pinski.	448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
1062—Brickford, by guardian, vs. Sutton.	
1896—Richter vs. Wise.	
154—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	184—Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddle.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1055—Waun vs. Ashley.	915—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
761—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.	1715—Union Trust Company vs. Whiton.
837—Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. Fant.	1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1307—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	2107—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	905—King vs. Elkins.
1589½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., impleaded.
1591½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.	1061—Wallace vs. Duryea.
2111—Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c.	979—Hayes vs. Conaughton.
2113—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.	1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1333—Hook, Executor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
912—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.	2179—Grace vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until February on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	928—Met. Gaslight Co. vs. Manhattan M. Co.
896—Gasten vs. Waite.	540—Kemble vs. Dana.
808—Alford vs. Davidson.	876—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
826—Salmon vs. Dyett.	
910—Mannheim vs. Kochler.	846—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded, &c.
880—Coody vs. Erie Railway Co.	936—Lally vs. Colgate et al.
	868—Talcott vs. Belding.
922—McCaldin vs. Risley.	734—Bull's Head Bank vs. Teeters et al.
924—Robinson vs. Weinberger et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on.—No. 898—Goodman, Administrator, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Martin Godfrey, mayhem.	Jane Connelly, grand larceny.
William Gill, robbery.	William Wright, grand larceny.
Charles Williams, felonious assault and battery.	Alfred Winder, grand larceny.
Thomas Wallace, felonious assault and battery.	William Hettrampel, grand larceny.
John Golden, burglary.	Helen Miller, grand larceny.
Mary Smith, grand larceny.	George Kelly, petit larceny.
Frank Webb, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Justice Davis.

Robertson vs. Secombe; the complaint in this case appears on its face to be properly verified, but the defendant produces certificates of the County Clerk showing, or tending to show, that the person who subscribes the jurat is not an authorized Notary Public. The certificates overcome the presumption arising from the assumption of official power by the subscription to the jurat in this particular case; but, in addition, it appears that on the same day he took a verification of the complaint in the other case, as Notary of the District of Columbia. The motion must be denied, with ten dollars costs, and with leave to renew the application, on payment of costs, on other papers showing the official authority of the alleged Notary.

Robertson vs. Secombe; the complaint in this case is not properly verified. The unverified answer was, therefore, properly served. It is urged that the second section of the statute chapter 133, page 241, laws of 1869, does not apply, because the affidavit is not intended to be read in evidence in a judicial proceeding. I think this is a mistake. The affidavit is offered here as evidence on this motion to show that the complaint was duly verified. There is no other evidence. To read it, therefore, for such a purpose requires the certificate prescribed by statute. Apparently there is something in the verification. Thomas K. Ellsworth is the notary before whom the verification purports to be made in the District of Columbia. That same person, in the other suit on which the motion was made simultaneously with this, takes and signs the verification as a notary public of the City and County of New-York. He cannot be a resident and notary at both places. Which is correct? The motion is denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

By Judge Donohue.

Haack vs. Skiddy; Darling vs. Brewster; motions denied.

Bersusan vs. Archer; denied.

Williams vs. Lomelino; motion granted.

Kennedy vs. Kennedy; granted.

Newburg Lager-beer Brewery vs. Wilkins; memorandum.

Clarke vs. Donaldson; reference ordered.

Crowell vs. Gunn; order correct.

In the matter of Dickie; a reference must be taken.

Biddle vs. Bancroft; injunction as to defendant granted, A. V. Stout appointed Receiver and injunction as to Lathrop, Herman, and Scott dismissed.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Slosson; there must be the usual bond, or consent should cover the proposed amount. If such consent cannot be obtained or the usual bond given, there must be a reference.

By Judge Daniels.

Kent vs. Quicksilver Mining Co. et al.; opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Woodbridge vs. The Mayor, &c.; Vogler vs. World Mutual Insurance Co.; judgment for plaintiffs on demurrers; see opinions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrer sustained.

Townshend vs. Malloy et al.; demurrer sustained with leave to amend on payment of costs.

Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion for injunction denied.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Court of Appeals Jan. 25, 1875. Present—Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, and Justices Allen, Grover, Folger, Rapallo, Andrews, and Miller. Proclamation made and court opened.

No. 79.—The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, respondent, vs. George W. Ellis, appellant; argued by William Henry Anthon for appellant and T. Westervelt, of counsel for respondent.

No. 83.—John Courtney, appellant, vs. Frederick Baker et al., respondents; argued by Samuel H. Randall of counsel for appellant, and Samuel Hand for respondents.

No. 84.—William B. Van Woer, respondent, vs. the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Company, appellant; passed.

No. 85.—Reinhold Becklen, appellant, vs. John A. Bardenburg, respondent; submitted.

No. 86.—The Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank of Buffalo, appellant, vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank et al., respondents; argued by S. S. Rogers for appellant, and William H. Green for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CIVIL SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

THE TAX-PAYERS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—DECISION OF JUDGE VAN VORST.

Stephen B. Woolbridge sued the City to recover damages for injuries sustained by the explosion of a fire-engine in the Bowery, a little over two years since. A demurrer was put in on behalf of the City, on the ground that it was not liable Judge Van Vorst has now decided in favor of the City, in an opinion as follows:

"The defendant, the Metropolitan Fire Department, was created and organized by chapter 249, Laws of 1865. The Commissioners of this department, created by the act, were to have the control and management of the men and property, and the measures and action for the prevention and extinguishment of fires. The Commissioners were not appointed by, nor were they agents of, the City Corporation. The act in question does not render the City liable for the acts or omissions of the department, or its Commissioners or agents. In Classing vs. The Metropolitan Fire Department, (1 Sweeny, 224,) the Fire Department was held liable as a corporation for injury occasioned by the negligence of its agents. The injury complained of in this action was similar to that in the action above mentioned, the plaintiff being severely wounded by the explosion of a fire-engine in the street. That the complaint alleges that the Fire Department was the agent of the City Corporation, when the statute creating the department and defining its duties is also set up, cannot in law be held to establish such fact. The statute referred to in the complaint must control in determining the liabilities of the parties affected, and its terms must qualify the allegations of the complaint. In Jewett vs. the City of New-Haven, 38 Conn. R. 368, (S. C., 9 Amer. R. 382,) it was held that a city, authorized by its charter to establish and regulate a fire department is not liable for injuries occasioned by the negligence of a fireman, while engaged in the discharge of his duties, although such fireman is employed and paid by the city. Hafford vs. City of New-Bedford, 16 Gray R., 297. And in Fisher vs. the City of Boston (104 Mass. 87,) the court decided that a city is not liable for a personal injury resulting from the negligence of the officers and members of its Fire Department, although the department was established and regulated under a special statute which applies to that city alone, and by its terms required that it should be accepted by the City Council before it should become a law. In the management of the property and aparatus, and in their acts put forth in the extinguishment of fires the firemen act not for the city corporation, but for the general public. In Fisher vs. the City of Boston above referred to, the injury to the plaintiff arose from the bursting of a defective hose attached to a fire-engine at a fire. There should be judgment for the defendant, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York on the demurrer, with costs."

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE SARATOGA COMBINATION—THE PAYMENT OF COMMISSIONS.

The convention of railroads interested in the Saratoga combination, announced to take place in the St. Nicholas Hotel on Feb. 3, is for the purpose of a last grand effort to renew the combination. If none of the other reforms proposed in the Saratoga agreement can be retained, an attempt will be made to at least do away with the payment of commissions. There being no quorum of Managers at the Chicago and Cleveland meetings, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern demanding speedy action on the ticket troubles in Chicago, Mr. Wadsworth, the Chicago Commissioner, has been taking testimony. At a meeting of representatives of the various companies interested, in Mr. Wadsworth's room, on the 22d inst., it was proved that large numbers of tickets were purchased just previous to Nov. 1, when commissions on their sale were supposed to be abolished, and that tickets had been dated back to September and October, so that commissions could be allowed on their sale.

The Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railway has withdrawn from the Saratoga combination.

The Grand Trunk and Great Western Roads are selling tickets from Detroit to Buffalo at from $2 50 to $3 50. The regular fare is $7. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern will probably soon join in the fight. The Michigan Central and New-York Central are endeavoring to make peace, and can enforce a settlement if they choose, by withdrawing their tickets from the two lines.

The Ohio and Mississippi has a through line from St. Louis to Cincinnati, while the Vandalia has to change at Indianapolis. The former has put on through sleeping cars, and the latter, in retaliation, has reduced the price of tickets from $10 to $5.

The Grand Trunk Railway contemplates cutting down freights twenty cents from Chicago to New-York, and twenty-five cents to Boston. The Grand Trunk has refused to raise its rates westward. The Central Vermont, the Grand Trunk's connection, has been approached by the combination, but refuses to act contrary to the wishes of the Grand Trunk.

The robbers who stole the Lake Shore and Rock Island tickets from the office of the former company, in Chicago, did not take the Lake Shore stamp. They have therefore been compelled to stamp the Lake Shore tickets with the Rock Island stamp, which renders them easy of detection. The tickets taken were Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia.

The Michigan Central offices at Detroit and Saginaw will be discontinued Jan. 31. Mr. E. A. Smith has been appointed General Agent of the company at Bay City, and Mr. C. F. Barron, commercial agent at Detroit. Mr. C. C. Wheeler, general freight agent in Chicago, will receive correspondence heretofore addressed to Mr. Smith.

A bill has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature granting the same rights to railway employes to recover damages for injuries, as are accorded to passengers.

An inclined plane for the use of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, to enable the transfer of trains, is to be built at Cairo.

SHOOTING AT A POLICE OFFICER—A SENSATION IN COURT.

Hugh Campbell, bar-tender in the liquor store of Loughlin Tynan, Twenty-third street and Avenue A, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions charged with firing a loaded revolver at Officer Laurence Clarson, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The officer swore that on New Year's night he was informed that a number of men were acting in a disorderly manner on Twenty-third street, between First avenue and Avenue A. He proceeded to the place indicated and pushed his way into the midst of the crowd. Campbell, who was the centre figure of the group, at once stepped toward the officer, placed a revolver in close proximity to his head, and fired. The officer also testified that he heard Campbell cock the pistol a second time, whereupon he clubbed the prisoner into submission, breaking the club on his head. The prisoner was then disarmed and arrested by Officer Burton, who came up at the moment. The prisoner's head and face bore testimony to the severe clubbing he had received at the hands of the officer, and the pistol used in the affray was smeared with blood. Considerable excitement was created in the court during the opening address of District Attorney Nolan. In order to explain more fully to the jury the action of Campbell in first firing and then cocking again the pistol, as sworn to by the officer, Mr. Nolan took the weapon in his hand, having been told it was unloaded, and pointed it toward the jury. Fortunately, however, he discovered that five chambers of the pistol were loaded, and what might have been a fatal accident was providentially prevented, as in demonstrating the clicking of the weapon, the District Attorney would undoubtedly have pulled the trigger. The sensation created in court by the incident was intense, and the District Attorney, Judge Sutherland, and the jury indulged in mutual congratulations on the timely discovery. The defense produced a number of witnesses, who swore that the officer had clubbed the prisoner severely before the latter fired a shot. The prisoner himself swore that he pulled the pistol in self-defense, and merely fired in the air in order to intimidate the officer. The case had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE NEW PILOT RULES.

The Tow-boat Union Association have received a letter from Surveying Inspector General William Burnett, of the Treasury Department, a letter construing rule No. 9 of the Pilot Rules for Lakes and Seaboard, 1874, to require that the two white mast-head lights to be placed vertically shall only be carried on steamers when actually towing, and not otherwise. That part of rule No. 9 which provides that in the case of tow-boats which are not equipped with a foremast or flagstaff of sufficient elevation, the mast-head lights to be carried on steamers towing other vessels may be carried on the vessel in tow, is, in Mr. Burnett's opinion, not in accord with the provisions of the law. In regard to lights prescribed in the last clause of rule No. 9, they are to be carried in all cases, in harbor as well as in river.

MUTUAL LIFE POLICIES.

John Schlecht and Rosina Schlecht took out a joint life policy for two thousand dollars in the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, with participation in the profits of the company, the amount payable on such policy to go to the survivor. Mr. Schlecht was the survivor of Rosina by about six weeks, and subsequent to his death his administrator sued to recover the face of the policy, together with the deceased's share in the profits, and asking for an accounting of the latter. To the complaint the company demurred, claiming that two actions—one to recover the face of the policy and the other for an accounting of profits—had been improperly joined; also, on the further ground that the stockholders should be made parties to the action. Judge Van Vorst yesterday rendered a decision overruling the demurrer, and holding that the corporatom sufficiently represents the stockholders, and it is neither necessary nor proper to make the latter parties; that it would be an intolerable burden to a policy-holder if, before a recovery could be had, all other policy-holders and stockholders were required to be brought in as plaintiffs or defendants; that a technical accounting is unnecessary, the books of the company showing what the profits on this policy amount to. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

A WEST SIDE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE PROPOSED.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME—FACTS SHOWING ITS UTILITY—VARIOUS OBJECTIONS.

A number of merchants, mostly engaged in the wholesale grocery and cheese trade, are making an effort to establish a general exchange on the west side of the City. They complain of the great want of a central exchange, where business can be transacted at one spot in the neighborhood where the larger number of wholesale dealers are located. The movement is likely to meet with success, and a committee who have the matter in charge are looking for a suitable spot where a proper building can be put up.

At this building will be placed samples of various kinds, more particularly belonging to the grocery business in every branch, and thus goods can be bought and sold without the necessity for merchants running round to the different stores. Most of the large wholesale merchants are now located between Duane and Cortlandt streets, and thus are convenient to the different routes of transportation. A large sum of money, it is claimed, would be saved to the merchant by the erection of such an exchange, and the necessity for transacting business in the extreme south-east portion of the City would be done away with. The greater portion of the business transacted among the merchants finds its way to the piers situated on the west side of the City, and they are the representatives of over seventy-two thousand miles of railways of the continent. According to the statements received from the Clearing-house, up to Jan. 1, the commercial transactions amounted to $33,972,773,942 97. The total amount of export did not exceed $313,129,963, although the tonnage of merchandise was over one hundred millions. The greater portion of this bulk was moved by the merchants on the west side, and doing business between Cortlandt and Duane streets. Owing to the defective system for transacting business it is considered that it costs most merchants fully $5 a day, by loss of time, in getting from store to store. Upon these twenty thousand merchants a tax of $100,000 is levied, or $30,000,000 annually. This does not include the additional expense of cartage from the warehouses to the piers and railway depots. Some opposition however, has appeared on the part of certain members of the Produce Exchange and persons interested in real estate in the vicinity of Whitehall. Should an exchange of this kind be established, the funds of the Produce Exchange would be greatly lessened, as there would be fewer members. Many who favor the new exchange also object to the initiation fee of one thousand dollars, as charged by that body, which, they contend, prohibits a large class of merchants from uniting and co-operating for their mutual interests. A meeting is shortly to be held to further consider the question, and to receive the report of the committee appointed to take charge of the matter.

A NEW LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

A new line of freight and passenger steamships, to be known as Wilson's Line of steamers, is to be established between this port and Hull, England, by Thomas Wilson's Sons & Co., of Hull. Messrs. Charles Wright & Co., ship brokers, at No. 56 South street, are the agents. On Saturday they received a letter from their principals announcing that the pioneer vessel, the Othello, will leave Hull on the 30th inst., returning some time in February. The Othello will be followed at fortnightly intervals by the Colombo, Virago, and Yeddo. All these vessels are of iron, 3,000 tons burden, 950 horse power, fast sailers, are registered A1 in Lloyds, and have been built within the past few years. They are about the size of Williams & Guion's steamers. The cabins are amidships, as in the White Star steamers, and the dining-saloon and closets are on the upper deck. No emigrants will be taken for the present, freight being preferable. There are accommodations on each vessel for eighty first-class and thirty to fifty second-class passengers. The rates for the former will be $70, and for the latter $40 to $45, currency. Should the enterprise give promise of success, three still larger steamers—the Eldorado, Navarino, and Hindoo—will be added to the line, and weekly trips to and from Hull will be made.

Messrs. Wilson's Sons & Co. are probably the largest private ship-owners in the world. They own some fifty vessels, which make connections between Hull and the following ports: Weekly—Hamburg, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leith, Newcastle, Lynn, Ipswich, Yarmouth, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Bremen, Dunkirk, Christiania, Gottenberg, Copenhagen, Stettin, Konigsberg, Dantzic, Riga, Revel, Cronstadt, Stockholm; every fourteen days—Drontheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Bordeaux; once or twice a month—Constantinople, Trieste, Odessa, Messina, Palermo, Venice. From these connections they hope to attract a large continental passenger and freight trade, and they intend shortly to issue through tickets and a through system of rates. The proximity of Hull to the famous English watering-place, Scarborough, is another attraction upon which they rely. They used to run a line of steamers to Calcutta, but have discontinued it. The house was founded by Mr. Thomas Wilson, since dead. One of the sons is a member of Parliament.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

After the usual opening exercises at the Methodist Ministers' meeting yesterday, Dr. J. B. Wakeley concluded the recital of his interesting narrative on the first preachers' meeting held in this City, fifty-eight years ago. Dr. Wakeley read extracts from the old journals of the meeting, giving the various questions that came up for consideration and discussion, and reports on the same by the well-remembered pioneers of Methodism in New-York, Nathan Bangs, Seth Crowell, Daniel Ostrander, Benjamin Griffin, and the father of Dr. Merwin, the presiding officer of the present meeting. The most prominent members, he said, were natives of New-England, all of them self-made men, distinguished for untiring industry and perseverance in the cause of the Church. New-York was at that period a struggling City of diminutive proportions, as compared with its present size, and Brooklyn and Jersey City little less than hamlets. The first Methodist Episcopal Church established in America—the old John street edifice—was then in existence, but its renovation from the primitive style of architecture to the more pretentious and modern, at a later date, led to great agitation, which resulted in the Stillwell disconnection. The total membership of the denomination averaged 224,854, and that of the New-York church 2,010, including 840 colored brethren. During its existence the preachers' meeting accomplished great good in stirring up the members to energetic measures in the propagation of the faith throughout the State and City.

At the conclusion of his narrative Dr. Wakeley exhibited the original journal of the meeting for the year 1818, which he said had been loaned to him for the purpose.

On motion, it was resolved to direct the Committee on Relics, appointed a short time ago, to ascertain whether the volume could be obtained for the present association of ministers. After adding Dr. Wakeley to the committee, and hearing some remarks from Rev. Mr. Dickenson in favor of the establishment of a Methodist Antiquarian Society, the meeting adjourned. Next Monday, being the 1st of the month, will be devoted to religious exercises, including a sermon by Rev. William Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY.

Carl Johnson was recently committed by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of receiving and attempting to sell smuggled articles of jewelry, about $300 worth of which were found in his possession. Yesterday, on complaint of Custom-house Inspector Peter F. Hagan, Frank Kleb was arrested and brought before the Commissioner charged with being the principal, who smuggled the goods in question. Hagan alleged that Johnson confessed to him that Kleb smuggled large quantities of jewelry manufactured at Pforzheim, Germany, into this port, and that he [Johnson] acted as Kleb's agent in selling the goods. Kleb was committed in default of $3,000 bail. Johnson denied that he confessed to Hagan that the goods were smuggled, and Kleb asserts that he made the goods in this country, but represented them to have been imported in order to get better prices for them.

CHEATING THE POOR.

Dr. Norris, President of the Kings County Board of Commissioners of Charities, has discovered within the past few days that the articles furnished for consumption by the poor who receive out-door relief are unfit for use as food. The contracts were awarded by the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors to contractors who furnished samples of good quality and contracted to supply articles equal to the samples. The bids made by the contractors were, in most instances, very low, and it was supposed, at the time the awards were made, that the county would receive the full value of the money expended. It now appears, however, that the articles furnished by the contractors are very much inferior in quality to the samples. Dr. Norris has discovered that the "tea" furnished in his district consists merely of dried weeds; that the "flour" is unfit to make into bread; that the "soap," on being placed in water, dissolves immediately, and that the "coffee" is nothing more than burned chiccory and acorns. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors at their next meeting, and it is said an investigation will be ordered at once.

CITY HALL NOTES.

CALLERS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—STONE-BREAKING BY STEAM—THE CITY TREASURY.

Mayor Wickham was busily engaged yesterday in receiving visitors. Among those who called upon him were Mr. A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, Commissioner Wheeler, Senators Gross, Ledwith, and Moore, Assemblyman Bennett, Sheriff Conner, and others. The Sheriff's business with the Mayor is said to have been in relation to the Aldermanic resolutions, allowing him rates of compensation for his special services, which the Controller refused to pay to his predecessor, Mathew T. Brennan.

A deputation, consisting of John Welsh and John Healy, requested the Mayor to use his official influence to prevent the departments from having stone broken by steam. They stated that the sum of $3 40 is paid per yard for stone-breaking by steam, but that they can do the work much better at a saving to the City, and they added that they had seen Commissioner Van Nort in relation to the matter. Mayor Wickham said he would give their application due consideration.

Immediately after the deputation had retired Alderman John Reilly, accompanied by Edward Mullen, L. C. Thompson, and J. Brough, appeared before the Mayor. Mr. Mullen preferred a charge against Marshal John I. Berdsall of having arrested him and Thompson and Brough for having encumbered the streets with goods. The Mayor asked Mr. Mullen if he had reduced the charges to writing; but, after replying that he had not, he stated that one of the complainants had been locked up, without any process of law, from the 16th to the 18th inst. "Make your complaint in writing," said the Mayor, "and I will investigate the charges at once."

The leading representatives of the European steam-ship companies, consisting of Mr. Charles G. Francklyn, of the Cunard Line; Mr. John Williams, of the Williams & Guion Line; Mr. John C. Dale, of the Inman Line; Mr. A. J. Corlis, of the White Star Line, and others, called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday in relation to the proposition now before the Legislature to increase the head-money for passengers from $1 50 to $2. The Mayor said it was a matter over which he had no control.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the balance in the City Treasury on Jan. 16 was $1,613,153 64; the receipts last week were $386,647 66, and the payments $1,319,016 63. The total amount on hand on Jan. 23 was $680,786 67.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the Republican Association of the Twenty-fourth Ward, held last Saturday evening, the usual routine business was transacted, and the following resolutions, introduced by George H. Foster, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the judgment of any man, or of any set of men, who have so little discernment as to the people of this country as to apprehend, or pretend to apprehend, any danger to our institutions from the military of the United States; that any argument based upon the power of standing armies shown in the history of countries, such as ancient Rome, where war was the national pursuit and the only means of national development, or as modern France, where every fourth man is in the army, is utterly fallacious when applied to the United States, where the army is less in number than the Police force, and except as a nucleus and school for the exigencies of war or rebellion, has as a part of its duty that of a special reserve Police to keep the peace in case of emergency.

Resolved, That we approve the course of President Grant in regard to Louisiana, as proper, dignified, and worthy of the President of the United States, and we see nothing in the course of Gen. Sheridan to obscure the brilliant fame won by his great services in our defense from rebels in arms.

Resolved, That we condemn every attack upon President Grant and Gen. Sheridan, in connection with recent events in Louisiana, as emanating either from unscrupulous ambition, unsound judgment, weak nerves or rebellious hearts.

JUDGE STEMMLER'S LONG ISLAND LAND SPECULATIONS.

Recently an order was made by the Supreme Court directing Trustees of the property of the Long Island Land Improvement Company to transfer to a Receiver certain real estate in which it is claimed members of a building association organized by Judge Stemmler have an interest. Yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a motion was made on behalf of Christian Berbeck, in whose suit the order was made, to punish the Trustees for contempt of court in not having obeyed the order of the court by making the transfer of the property. It was answered on behalf of the Trustees that, since the order was made, one of them had become insane, making the transfer impossible. To this it was answered that the excuse for non-compliance with the order made speedy interference of the court the more necessary, as it might turn out that all the Trustees would become insane. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE ACT WIPING OUT THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, Mr. W. L. Wolf made a motion on behalf of William E. Demarest and Patrick Toner, who claim to have been elected members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at the last election, to restrain Mayor Wickham from recognizing the present Board of Aldermen by either approving or disapproving acts passed by that body. The motion is made on the ground that the act of 1873, wiping out the old Board of Assistant Aldermen, is in violation of the Constitution. Counsel made an elaborate argument on behalf of the motion, to which the representative of the City merely replied that, if the court deemed it necessary to hear a reply to a motion for an injunction to stop all the operations of the City Government, on the ground that an act which has been in operation for two years unquestioned is unconstitutional, he would ask leave to hand in a brief to-day. Judge Donohue—Hand in your brief.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, acting upon authority delegated to them in a resolution passed at the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, in 1873, have called a convention to meet at Chicago on June 1. A general invitation has been extended to all temperance societies and religious bodies to co-operate with the society in the movement, each association to be represented by a delegation of seven. All delegations will be required to present credentials signed by the presiding officers of their respective organizations. The convention will present for discussion papers prepared by some of the ablest writers in the country. The call is signed by Hon. William E. Dodge, President, and Mr. J. N. Stearns, Secretary, of the National Temperance Society.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORING ANDREWS.

The funeral of the late Loring Andrews took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Dr. John Hall's Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. At the late residence of the deceased, No. 139 Fifth avenue, Rev. Dr. Ganse made a short prayer before the removal of the body to the church. The services at the church were performed by Drs. Hall, Vermilye, Thompson, and Ganse. Dr. Vermilye delivered the funeral sermon, and spoke feelingly of the past career of the deceased. The pall-bearers were Henry G. De Forest, Wilson G. Hunt, Cyrus W. Field, Oliver Hoyt, Thomas Manahan, James How, E. G. Higgins, Gustave Schwab, John Taylor Johnson, and James Stokes. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. A meeting of the New-York leather trade was held yesterday at the office of George Palen & Co., to express the sense of those in the business of the loss sustained by the trade in the death of Mr. Andrews. Appropriate remarks were made by Jackson S. Schultz, Smith Ely, Jr., and James Fraser. On motion of Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., resolutions appropriate to the occasion were passed, and a committee of the trade was appointed to attend the funeral.

THE INDICTED LIQUOR DEALERS.

Paul Falk, proprietor of the "Tivoli" concert saloon, and Martin Nachtmann, indicted for selling liquor without license, furnished $1,000 bail each yesterday in the District Attorney's office. John Rehberger, of No. 117 Willett street, became bondsman for Nachtmann, and Nathan Goldsmidt, of No. 336 East Forty-third street, performed a similar office for Falk. Aaron Herzberg, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who was also indicted, and who on Saturday proclaimed his surrender by taking out a license while the warrant for his arrest was in the hands of a detective, was brought to the District Attorney's office in custody, but in view of his transaction of Saturday with the Excise Commissioners he was discharged.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

Thomas E. Davis sued the City to recover seven thousand dollars as two years' rent of premises formerly used by the Corporation Counsel. The case came on for trial before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, and plaintiff's complaint was dismissed on the ground that the lease was unauthorized on the part of the City, and that all previous payments had been made by special authorization of the State Legislature.

THE GAS MACHINE CASE.

In the equity case in the United States Circuit Court, in which the Gilbert Manufacturing Company filed a bill praying for a preliminary injunction to restrain Abraham Bussing from infringing the patent of the company for improved "Springfield gas machines," Judge Woodruff yesterday decided that the injunction must be granted, unless Bussing gives bonds that he will pay any sum which may be recovered against him for his alleged infringement.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened yesterday, Monday, Jan. 25, at the Exchange, with the following sales by James M. Miller, under Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, Messrs. N. Jarvis, Jr., and Joseph Meeks, Referees: One three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirty-second street, south side, 368.9 feet west of Second avenue, sold for $10,025 to Isaac Eichberg, plaintiff; one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, south side, 256.3 feet west of Second avenue, sold to same buyer for $10,000; and one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by about 47, on West Sixteenth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, sold for $5,775 to W. E. Parker, plaintiff. The legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the store and lot No. 45 Broad street was adjourned to Feb. 18, and the legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of a house and lot on West Forty-ninth street, west of Sixth avenue, to Feb. 5. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

Only one auction is announced for to-day, namely: By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 23, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Thirty-third street, south side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; William A. Juch, owner.

West Thirty-fifth street, No. 432, one brown-stone tenement, four stories, 25 by 53; Andrew J. Whiteside, owner.

East Eighty-third street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison avenue, four brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 18.9 by 50; G. R. Rodman, owner.

Broome street, south side, 45 feet east of Varick street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 21x21; James Gunhut, owner.

Thompson street, Nos. 37 to 43, three brick stores and tenements, each 29.9 by 60; John Lerscher, owner.

Broadway, north-west corner of Fifty-second street, two tenement buildings, each five stories, one 60 by 71, estimated cost $50,000, and one 40 by 71, estimated cost $35,000; C. Blinn, owner.

Estimated cost of the fourteen buildings above enumerated, $[illegible]26,700.

Unsafe Buildings.

Lewis street, No. 219, unsafe ceilings and hand-rail of stairs; F. Mulgrew, lessee.

Lewis street, No. 217, unsafe iron columns supporting front, and also ceilings; F. Mulgrew, lessee.

Sheriff street, No. 15, unsafe balusters and hand-rail; Xavier Huersted, owner.

Clinton place, No. 74, unsafe gutters and cornices, rear stairs and rail, and rear walls and basement-story floors; E. C. Richards, owner.

Mott street, No. 274, unsafe brick piers and front wall, and chimney breast and stair-rail; J. M. King, owner.

Bleecker street, No. 104, unsafe brick arches, also chimneys; G. S. Tucker, owner.

Pier No. 18 North River, unsafe posts and timbers supporting building, and timbers supporting flooring of dock; John H. Starin, owner.

Elizabeth street, No. 98, dangerously unsafe generally; F. W. Leonhard, agent.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Greene street, No. 109; Morris Finn, owner.
Greene street, Nos. 107 and 109; W. H. Munn, owner.
Greene street, No. 108; Gonardus Boyce, owner.
Greene street, No. 107½; Morris Finn, owner.
Rose street, No. 13; G. N. Marshal, agent.
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 75 feet east of Boulevard; J. Whiteman, owner.
Broome street, Nos. 420 and 422; Addison estate, owner.
Washington street, No. 59; William Kenny, Executor.
Washington street, No. 57; Elizabeth Wylie, owner.

Unsafe Balconies.

Thompson street, south-west corner Fourth street; A. R. Eno, owner.
Broadway, No. 891; Peter Goelet, owner.
Chambers street, Nos. 39 and 41; L. Andrews, owner.
Broadway, south-east corner Fourteenth street; Courtlandt Palmer estate, owner.
Third avenue, No. 234; E. Godfrey, owner.
Third avenue, No. 232; Mrs. Fitzgerald, owner.
Third avenue, No. 230; William O'Donnell, owner.
Broadway, No. 754; William Niblo, owner.
Third avenue, north-west corner Twenty-fourth street; Lorillard estate, owner.
Third avenue, No. 252; John Matthews, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, JAN. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot East 32d st., s. s., 368.9 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 18.9x98.9	$10,025
1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot E. 33d st., s. s., 256.3 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 18.9x98.9	10,000
1 3-story brick house and lot West 16th st., s. s., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x about 47	5,775

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

15th st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of Irving place, 88x84; Alvis A. Selover to William F. Shirley	$85,000
19th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x100.8, foreclosure: W. Sinclair, Referee, to J. Kinsey	8,500
19th st., n. s., 279 ft. w. of 2d av., 23x92; Henry Rosenblatt to Theodore Lotze	22,250
45th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Marie, wife of F. W. Weber, to F. Jung	8,000
53d st., n. s., 109.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5; J. M. Davies to Charles Davies	16,000
71st st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Anna Jane Henderson to John Stewart	2,600
125th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th av., 50x99.11, foreclosure; Henry R. Beekman to Levi T. Griffin and William J. Waterman, Trustees	8,700
Madison av., s. e. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Taylor st., 25x100, Fordham; Honoria D. Hogan to Anna C., wife of Charles P. Devlin	400
Madison av., s. e. s., 50 ft., n. e. of Taylor st., 25x100, Fordham; Honoria D. Hogan to Edward J. Hogan	400
1st av., w. s., extending from 124th to 125th st., 201.10x74.8x201.10x75.1, on 124th st.; Lafayette Rauney to John B. Davis	69,000

LEASE RECORDED.

6th av., n. e. cor. 46th st., No. 814, store, 2 and 3 stories, 5 years—3 years per year, $3,000, 2 years per year	3,250

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOURTH Ward.—Gardeners, Florists, and Nurserymen.—A new frame building, 24 and 36 feet; well and cistern; nursery started; also, three cows, horse, wagon, pigs, chickens; a good chance for capital and industry; bargain. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av. Apply by letter or otherwise.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET AT CENTREVILLE, N. J., THIRTY minutes from foot of Liberty st., a large dwelling of eighteen or twenty rooms; will let cheap to a good tenant; one acre, barn, and sheds. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

UPPER TWO FLOORS OF BROWN-STONE house, No. 235 East 31st st., to let at reasonable terms.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 57 Prospect place, 42d and 43d sts. Apply on premises between 7 and 8 P. M.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

PROPOSALS FOR $645,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $645,000 Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 645, laws of 1874, payable July 1, 1903	$100,000
Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900	100,000
Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1905	145,000
Assessment Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 397, laws of 1852, and chapter 580, laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1879	300,000

Said Stocks and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of May and November of each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1875.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CT. BONDS

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sear's Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Feb. 3, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.

J. M. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Caratei Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.

Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York; the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the company MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 28, 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874; payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia, will be held at the office of Wm. Remsen, No. 5 Wall st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 2 P. M. RICHARD M. LEA, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x70x100, built by days' work and handsomely frescoed, on Fifty-second st., between Fifth and Sixth avs., will be sold cheap to a prompt party. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, casement, Rooms G and H.

FOR SALE—On specie basis, the following property:
Four-story E. basement house, 34th st., near 7th av.
Four-story high-stoop house, 24th st., near 4th av.
Three-story high-stoop house, 33d st., near 3d av.
House, and lot 29x100, 16th st., near Irving place.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING.—Ceilings and walls put up in one-fifth the time of ordinary work, and warranted not to fall.
P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD HOUSE BEtween 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs., a valuable Stamford property worth $25,000, free and clear. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, full width, No. 130 West 42d st.; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW-YORK house, below 42d st., lightly mortgaged, a plot of lots near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, free and clear.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO EXCHANGE—For property in New-York or vicinity, the finest farm in Dutchess County, N. Y.; price $55,000. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL FARM OF fifty acres, improved, near good markets; price very low and terms easy; with a capable, honest man, would cultivate on shares.
JOHN COLVILL,
No. 134 Reade st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, one of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., completely furnished; house with gas, and all modern improvements; stable, green-house, &c., and one and a half acres of ground: situation unsurpassed. THOS. DUNN, No. 7 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the Pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and two lofts of No. 57 Cedar st., near Nassau st., desirably located and in good order; can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO RENT, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to The United States Mortgage Company.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,512,086 21
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1874	2,433,258 19
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,945,344 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,489,971 53
Losses paid during the same period	$2,370,659 96
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,373,657 47

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$9,931,060 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	453,676 72
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,832,848 48
Cash in Bank	266,199 54
Total amount of assets	$16,003,584 74

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WILLIAM STURGIS, HENRY K. BOGERT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, CHARLES P. BURDETT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, ROBERT B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE, ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES G. DE FOREST, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, JOSIAH O. LOW, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, ADAM T. SACKETT, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, HORACE GRAY, WINTHROP G. RAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, SHEPHERD KNAPP.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY

IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.

SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS, WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, of the REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder, interest payable 1st day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said trust company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by one hundred and fifty per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount mortgaged."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau.	Robt. Schell, B'way, cor 16th
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av.	A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n'l'ne
A. Belmont, 19 & 21 Nassau.	C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad.	C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 Worth
James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau.	Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad.	A. S. Barnes, 111 William.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 36 Leonard.	Isaac Wallach, 16 White st.
John H. Watson, 291 B'way	G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl st.	R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Pres't. THOMAS A. DAVIES, V. P't.
HENRY E. DAVIES, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., Jan. 1, 1875.—Capital Stock, one million dollars—all paid in. Existing indebtedness, sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents.

J. H. SOUTHWORTH, President and Trustee.
Lucian Sharpe, C. H. Willcox, J. Parmly, Jr., Trustees.

State of New York, City and County of New York: On the 19th day of January, 1875, J. Parmly, Jr., being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co., and that the foregoing report is true and correct. J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1875.
R. S. HAYWOOD, Notary Public, New York.

W. B. SCOTT & CO., NO. 24 PINE ST., EXecute orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, Friday, Jan. 22, A. D. 1875.

Present, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, District Judge.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (complainant) vs. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, Samuel M. Nickerson, Ransom R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, The Orion and Millersville Railroad Company, and Philander L. Cable (defendants)—In Chancery.

It appearing to the court that through inadventure the order entered in this cause on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1874, in the words following—

It satisfactorily appearing to this court that among the objects of the above suit is the foreclosure of mortgages given to said complainant as Trustee for all the bondholders, to secure two different series of the bonds of the said Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, to the aggregate amount of nine millions of dollars, and that there may arise conflicts of interest among the holders of said bonds as to their respective rights, equities, and claims of priority in the premises, and that the holders of said bonds are numerous, scattered, many of them residents of Germany, in Europe, and to a large extent unknown; on motion of the solicitor for complainant: It is ordered by the court that notice be given to all the holders of said bonds to appear and intervene in this cause on or before the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, (1875,) and present to this court for adjudication their respective equities and claims of priority, if any they have; or, in default thereof, that they will be deemed to stand upon an equality with other bondholders similarly situated, as set forth in said bill of complaint. And it is further ordered, that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation published respectively in each of the Cities of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; New-York, in the State of New-York, and Berlin, in Germany, and in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, one of which shall be a daily newspaper, the last of said publications to be at least four weeks previous to the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and for the Cities of Berlin and Frankfort to be in the German language,

—has not been published in the City of New-York, as required by said order:

It is hereby ordered that this order be published for five successive days, commencing the 26th day of January, A. D. 1875, in the daily editions of the New-York *Tribune* and The New-York *Times*, two newspapers published in said City of New-York.

Above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of said order. WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

HENRY C. HINTZE HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted as a partner to the firm of BAUER & GIBB, No. 146 Reade st., New-York.
JOHN BAUER, WILLIAM W. GIBB.
The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of BAUER, GIBB & CO. JOHN BAUER, WILLIAM W. GIBB, HENRY C. HINTZE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of flooring, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

CAPITAL,	$200,000 00
SURPLUS,	192,942 00
TOTAL ASSETS,	$392,942 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1875	242,285
GROSS ASSETS	$442,285

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

Forty-first Dividend.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable Feb. 1, 1875. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1, inclusive.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th st. and 3d av., Has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., Payable on and after 1st February.

SURPLUS on 1st January, 1875 ..... $237,457

First-class risks solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	301,090

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN B. BEDELL, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1875, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN and CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANIES will be paid on and after that date at agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer, No. 120 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYable on demand. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.

Assets.......$3,255,861 62 | Surplus......$320,001 91

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Important to merchants and others requiring painting or kalsomining done—would do well by making arrangements with one that does the work. A considerable saving may be effected by so doing. Best of City references given. Address G. L., *Times* Office, Box No. 109.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c., TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. New-York.

WANTED—WESTON'S SECOND-HAND CENTRIfugal machines; state lowest cash price. Address COLWELL & BROTHER, foot of West 27th st., New-York City.